The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 123 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY.				
29th May	Kashmir	9000	....	..
5th June	Mooltan	10000	....	..
12th „	Arabia	8000	....	..
19th „	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th „	Kaiser-i-Hind	11500	..	..
SUNDAY.				
4th July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
11th „	Khyber	9000	....	..
18th „	Sutlej	6000	Medina	12500
25th „	Caledonia	8000	....	..
1st August	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Tosan Maru	V. Nakano	3866	14th May	25th May
Bombay Maru	G. Ota	4625	24th May	4th June
Jiusen Maru	T. Terada	3794	30th May	11th June
Kanagawa Maru	K. Hizo	6238	17th June	29th June
Kamakura Maru	S. Nishimura	6126	26th June	2nd July

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE
BURGLARY
MOTOR CAR
MOTOR CYCLE
BICYCLE
LIVE STOCK
ACCIDENT
& SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
PLATE GLASS
LIFT & HOIST
DRIVING ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

13-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 113.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSS.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GADDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	22nd May	..
City of Calcutta	7636	..	27th May
City of Sparta *	5415	..	12th June
City of London	9000	22nd June	....
City of Lahore	6947	22nd June	..

*This steamer (City of Sparta) is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	635	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. 26

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMER as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"LINGA," 2,185, Friday 28th May †Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,185 tons, after arrival of English Mail steamer on Friday, 28th May connecting at Karachi with S. S. "KASARA," (Passengers only) for Muskat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "RAHMANI" on or about 29th May calling at Karachi, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDINA", 3,035 tons on or about 28th May, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 7th June, calling at Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "OZARDA," 4,791 tons on or about 26th May calling at Malabar ports, Tuticorin, Colombo Pondicherry and Rangoon.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Ne. Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

25th May, 1915.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD. ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	Capt. Wm. Kelso	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager,

Post Box 181.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

SCOTLAND!

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/-. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, 6 & 7 Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MARTIN & COY., Managing Agents,

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Improved Schemes of Children's Endowments and Annuities, Marriage Dowries for Daughters, Educational Incomes for Sons,
Special Provident Assurances, a new and attractive scheme.
Ideal Family Endowment Scheme, a unique system of Assurance.
Double Endowment Assurances at very favourable rates.
Premiums calculated at Half-Years of Age.
Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Bi-Monthly or Monthly instalments of Premium accepted without extra charge
Policies World-Wide from the commencement.
Policies automatically protected from forfeiture by application of the surrender value.
Revival of Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums effected on most liberal terms.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up Values.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE

The Company is prepared to stand surety for Government and Municipal Officers, and Employees in Railways, Banks and other public and private Offices, as well as for private individuals.

For Prospectus and Particulars apply to:

E. F. HALLIWELL,
RESIDENT SECRETARY FOR
WESTERN INDIA, SIND & MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer

Whoever has tried Zymole Trokeys never goes without them. Every day their popularity increases, simply because they do just what is claimed for them. 10

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

A good-looking man oughtn't to permit constipation to run on. It will spoil his good looks. Kasagra cures constipation, and tastes so good that you smile as you swallow it. D Q

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ELLIS HOTEL, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay centrally situated, Modern conveniences Rs. 65 per mensam or Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 daily. Special concessions to Students, European Management. 800

HIGHLY EXPERIENCED HINDU FRENCH TEACHER (specialist), well-up in English and Law is open to engagement in school college or otherwise. Apply "H" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 804

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
4b, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 765

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

SANITARY WARES SUPPLIERS.—ABUSBHOY ABDULALLY, largest dealer in Sanitary sundries, Cast Iron, Rain Water, Soil and Lead and W. I. Galvanized and Earthenware Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, Tiles, Lavatories, etc., etc., 198, Nagdevi St. 524

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS prepares efficiently and most successfully students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY with GUARANTEED results and at moderate rates. Postal tuition and tuitions at students' HOMES undertaken. Apply
170 130, CHANDANWADI, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

IF you cannot get any ACCESSORY elsewhere for your Car or Motor Cycle, just drop in and see if we have got it. We probably have it because we have a very big stock.
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road,
Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay.
6

WANTED.

WANTED—Patients suffering from Lencoderma (white Leprosy). Treatment on contract. Apply to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road to supply good outside board, 1st class cook 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a GRADUATE. Salary Rs. 45 to 60. Apply sharp, stating Second Language and optional subjects, to the Undersigned.
M. S. MEHTA,
Educational Inspector,
Mangrol, Kathiawar.
750

WANTED an Experienced and qualified DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Saran on a monthly salary of Rs. 700, rising to Rs. 800, on approved service, by annual, increment of Rs. 25, with 1st class Travelling Allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations. No one need apply who is not qualified under Bengal Government Notification No. 3334 L. S. G. dated 20th December 1901, as amended by Notifications No. 1198 T. M. dated 18th June, 1906, and No. 891 T. L. S. G. dated 23rd September, 1911. The selected candidate will have to join at once.

Applications from candidates must be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman District Board, Saran, P. O. Chapra. B. and N. W. Ry., and superscribed "Application for Appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials, together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration, in which they can be returned, in the event of the application being unsuccessful.

Applications will be received by the undersigned upto the 20th June, 1915.

The selected candidate will remain on probation for one year and must occupy the District Engineer's Bungalow belonging to the District Board on payment of a monthly rent calculated under the P. W. D. Code Rules.

G. CHANDRA,
For Chairman, District Board, Saran.
Chapra, the 18th May, 1915. 188

WANTED.

WANTED—By educated Frenchman, pupils for French. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of learning the language quickly and thoroughly, please apply to Box No. 510 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 106

WANTED immediately an experienced BANDMASTER. Free quarters offered and pay Rs. 200—250 per month. Apply with testimonials BAND PRESIDENT, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Shillong, Assam. 185

WANTED a VETERINARY SURGEON of ten years' practical experience. Apply with testimonials and other particulars to—
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
To H. H. The Maharajasaheb of
742 Bhavnagar-Kathiawar.

WANTED a GRADUATE in Science on Rs. 60 and another GRADUATE (2nd Language Sanskrit) on Rs. 50. Apply with testimonials to
M. J. MISTRI,
Vice President,
Board of Management,
183 E. M. High School Kaira.

WANTED—Purchasers for best ALPHONSO MANGOES, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, Rs. 6 per dozen; PAYAREE MANGOES Rs. 2, Rs. 3, Rs. 4-8, per dozen. All other fruits, vegetable, fish, ice, etc., at Market rates. Orders with cash or V.P.P.
DHOBLE & Co.,
673B Crawford Market, Bombay.

WANTED for the office of the Sanitary Engineer, Burma, an ASSISTANT ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem with Rs. 50. Burma allowance under the usual conditions governing Temporary Service.

Applications with copies of College and other certificates, properly attested, stating age and qualifications should reach this office before the 15th June, 1915.

Preference will be given to the applicant having a theoretical and practical knowledge of water works, drainage, town planning design and construction.

The successful candidate will be required to sign a Public Works Department Temporary Service Declaration.

Applicants who are at present in service should submit their applications through the officer under whom they are employed.

J. M. FARQUHAR PETTERS,
M.Inst.C.E.,
184 Sanitary Engineer, Burma.

PORT HEALTH DEPARTMENT, RANGOON, Burma.—WANTED an ASSISTANT PORT HEALTH OFFICER for the Port Health Department, Rangoon, Burma. Candidates must be Graduates in Medicine and Surgery of a British or Indian University or Diplomates of a British Medical College or Faculty, or Licentiates of an Indian University and must have a sound knowledge of infectious diseases. Preference will be given to applicants: (1) between 25 and 35 years of age, (2) and holding the Diploma in Public Health, and (3) producing evidence of having held a similar appointment before or of having held another Sanitary appointment (or an appointment at an infectious diseases hospital) and producing certificates detailing length of experience of infectious diseases, and (4) who are of unmixed European parentage, but applications from qualified medical men not possessing these qualifications will also be duly considered.

The appointment is a temporary one and does not give any claim to furlough or pension and is terminable with one month's notice on either side. Leave in accordance with Civil Service Regulations is permissible. The salary is Rs. 470 per mensem and the officer appointed will not be permitted to engage in private practice. Written applications should be forwarded together with (1) copies of Diplomas, (2) Certificate of age, (3) not more than 3 of the latest certificate of work done (4) certificates of absolute sobriety (total abstainer preferred), and (5) statement of parentage. All verified and countersigned by the Civil Surgeon of the District in which applicant resides from (6) a medical certificate of thorough physical fitness for the duties required should also be obtained from this officer and forwarded. Apply to THE PORT OFFICER, Rangoon, so as to reach him by 1st July, 1915. 189

WANTED for the Office of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat Registration District, a HEAD CLERK on a salary of Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 125 by annual increments of Rs. 5.

The post is pensionable and the prospects of leave according to the Civil Service Regulations.

Candidates applying for the post must have a sound knowledge of English and Gujarati and be good at statistical work.

Preference will be given to Graduates in Arts, who have had some experience in a Government Office.

Candidates who are not in Government Service already should not be over 25 years of age.

Selected candidates will have to appear before the Undersigned for an interview at Ahmedabad at their own expense.

The candidate selected for the post, if not in Government service, will have to appear before the Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, and produce a certificate of fitness before he is appointed to the post.

The appointment will be on probation for a year.

If the candidate has been selected from some other branch of Government Service he will be required to relinquish his lien on that department on being confirmed.

Applications in the candidate's own handwriting, stating his age, nationality and qualifications together with copies of not more than three testimonials, or a recommendation from his superior officer, should reach the Undersigned before the 20th June, 1915.

JAMSHYD MUNSIFF.
M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.
Gujarat Registration District.
Ahmedabad, 21st May, 1915. 190

WANTED.

WANTED to purchase a SMALL BUNGALOW, at Bandra or at Santa Cruz, Write to Box No. 373, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 798

WANTED—GROUND BOWLERS and UMPIRES for the Cricket season only. Apply HON. SECRETARY, Cricket, Bombay Gymkhana. 801

WANTED applications from men of all grades and qualifications for terms. Apply to—
KAPOOR, & Co.,
799 Appointment Agents, Delhi.

WANTED a GRADUATE with science, strong in English preferred pay Rs. 60—5—80. Applications are invited upto the 1st June, 1915. MANAGER, New English School, Nadiad 796

WATSON'S ANNEXE, APPOLLO BUNDER—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 125 to 25. Apply—
MANAGER,
795 Watson's Annexe.

WANTED—For the Christ Church Coll. School, Cawnpore, from July next: (1) a B. Sc. to teach Science and Mathematics in the High Sec.; (2) a graduate strong in English and History. For the second post a Christian and L. T. will be preferred.—Apply sharp with testimonials to the MANAGER, stating salary expected. 192

WANTED for the Shire Highlands Railway Nyasaland, Limbe, in British Central Africa two LOCOMOTIVE FITTERS and one Goanese ENGINE-DRIVER, on a three years' agreement. Salary £6 plus £1-1-0 per mensem for Fitters and £10 consolidated per month for Driver. Free return passage, free medical attendance and free quarters. Applicants must apply with original certificates. 184

WANTED—A few GRADUATES to work as ASSISTANT MASTERS, in the High School, Khairpur-Mir's. Initial salary from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications and experience. One of the applicants should be a B.Sc. or a B.A. with science as his voluntary subject. Apply sharp, with copies of testimonials, to—
ABDUL MAJID DARESHANI, Esq. MA.,
Principal, High School, Khairpur-Mir's.
Khairpur-Mir's, 13th May, 1915. 727

WANTED—An Assistant Mistress for Girl's Normal School, Lucknow, from July. Candidates should have training and experience and a knowledge of the vernacular. Salary Rs. 100 rising by annual increment of Rs.10 to Rs. 150. Free unfurnished quarters. Applications stating qualifications, date of birth, length of residence in the United Provinces, and nationality, with copies of testimonials (not to be returned), should be sent to the CHIEF INSPECTRESS OF GIRLS' SCHOOLS. Lucknow, before 1st June 1915. 191

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Only eighteen months in use. Bargain at Rs. 300. Apply to Box No. 519, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 189

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroa may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 662

FOR SALE—British—Standard A 2½ H.P. MOTOR CYCLE, with new Tyre and X L seat with horn, lamp, tools sets and bag complete. Hardly used 1000 miles. Rs. 400 or nearest offer. Apply W.E., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 162

CHARGER FOR SALE.—Bay Waler Mare 9 years, 14-3. A good looking animal up to great weight. Trained Infantry Charger. Was trapped daily for last two years until owner was transferred to Bombay in January. Has never had a day on the sick list.

To be sold very cheap as owner has no use for her in Bombay. Price Rs. 650 or near offer.

Apply:—
CAPTAIN R. B. SPENCE,
4 Carnegy Road, Bombay.
793

TO BE LET.

A LADY can accommodate one or two paying guests in a splendid flat on the Colaba Reclamation, electric light and fans; all modern appointment; separate bathroom to each room. Apply to Box No. 520 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 183

TO BE LET—DONALD HOUSE, Colaba Causeway, opposite Tram Stables. 1st floor, West side; 2nd floor, West side; 3rd floor East side. Apply to
Messrs. COWASJEE DINSHAW AND BROS.,
797 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR, South-west, Clarke House, Wodehouse Road. Latest Sanitary arrangements and Electric Installation. For further particulars. Apply to Mr. BILLIMORIA, at the Excelsior Theatre. 794

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west; Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 190

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ: RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, ENGINE AND BOILER AND LEAD SCRAP, BRASS BORINGS, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1915, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Engineer's Workshops, Byculla, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, and a minimum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each Tender along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100, (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Assistant Auditor and Accountant-in-Charge, Cash Office, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the officer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 29th April, 1915.
552

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the LAST WILL and testament of DNYANESHWAR VINAYEKRAO alias DNYANESHWAR VINAYEKRAO alias DNYANESHWAR VINAYEKRAO KOTHARE alias DNYANESHWAR VINAYEKRAO KOTHARE alias D. V. KOTHARE alias DNYANESHWAR VINAYEK KOTHARE alias DNYANESHWAR VINAYEKRAO BHASKERJI KOTHARE a Head Clerk in the Boiler Department Bombay Customs late of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased

PALARAM DNYANESHWAR KOTHARE, of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a student at the Elphinstone College, residing at Pallow Road, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the executors named in the Will of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventh day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 10th day of May, 1915.
Messrs. NANU HORMASJI & Co.,
802 Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of the travelling public arrangements have been made to despatch the fast and commodious s.s. "Juba" from Bombay, Mody Bunder, to Hurnai, Jaigad (Dhamankhol), Ratnagiri (Mirya Bay), Viziadurg, Dewgad, Malwan, and Vengurla on the following dates.

TUESDAY 25th May 1915 11-0 a.m.
THURSDAY 27th May 1915 3.30 p.m.
SUNDAY 30th May 1915 11-0 a.m.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
24th May, 1915. 805

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BOMBAY MARU" having arrived on the 24th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the Consignees of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

INQUIRY?
Which is your Dolly of the Dailies?
"The Times," "Chronicle," "Advocate" or———?

NOTICES.

TRADE MARK CAUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. N. MATHURADAS THAKERSI & CO., residing at 309 Holy Chakla, Fort, Bombay, British India, and carrying on business as merchants and dealers in wool at the same address in the town of Bombay aforesaid are the owners and sole proprietors of the following trade Marks:—

M. T. & Co. N. V.

used by the said Mathuradas Thakersi & Co., (either alone or in conjunction with other letters or numbers) in respect of both raw and cleaned wool and that any fraudulent imitation of the said trade marks or other infringement of their rights will be dealt with according to law.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1915.
MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHOOTUBHAI,
Attorneys-at-Law.
803

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. D'LAL M. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE AT DOCTOR STREET, AND MUTTON STREET.

Under instruction from Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Mr. Shapurji Jehangir Vakil the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay under an Order, dated the 25th day of June, 1914, in suit No. 501 of 1914 (wherein Krishnarao Waman Bhat is the plaintiff and Syed Ibrahim alias Ebu and others are defendants, and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Order, dated the 5th day of September, 1914, made in the said suit, Messrs. D'LAL M. and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties in three separate Lots on the premises THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 25th of May, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. I.

ALL that piece or parcel of newly assessed land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Doctor Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 241 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16901, Old Survey No. 1350 and New Survey No. 4668 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C. Ward No. 7056 and Street Nos. 50 and 60, Doctor Street and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Doctor Street, on or towards the West by Lot No. II, on or towards the North by the property of Esoofally S. Malla and on or towards the South by Lot No. III.

LOT NO. II.

ALL that piece or parcel of newly assessed land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mutton Street and Doctor Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 163 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16901, Old Survey No. 1350 and New Survey No. 4668 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C. Ward Nos. 7107, and 7108 and Street Nos. 45 and 47, Mutton Street, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Lot No. I, on or towards the West by Mutton Street, on or towards the North by the property of Esoofally S. Malla and on or towards the South by Lot No. III.

LOT No. III.

ALL that piece or parcel of newly assessed land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house (save and except the Tombs which are standing thereon) situate lying and being at Doctor Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 332 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New a/16901, Old Survey No. 1350 and New Survey No. 2/4668, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C. Ward No. 7055 and Street No. 48, Doctor Street, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Doctor Street on or towards the West by Mutton Street, on or towards the North partly by the property described in Lot No. I, and partly by the property in Lot No. II, and on or towards the South by the property of Syed Abdul Kadar El Edroos.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Seervai Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Receiver at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

D'LAL M. & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th May, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 58, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 350 TONS WALLACE INDIAN RANGOON FIRST CLASS AND MOULMIN FIRST CLASS SELECTED TEAK SQUARES.

On THURSDAY, the 27th May, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, at Sewri Bunder by order of Messrs. Sitaram Jainarayan and on account of the consignors.

About 200 tons Wallace Indian Rangoon First Class and Moulmin First Class selected Teak Squares.

Also by order of Seth Gangabux Juggannath.

About 150 tons Moulmin First Class selected Teak Squares.

IN CONVENIENT LOTS.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 28TH MAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS AND WELL DESIGNED FURNITURE BY JOHN ROBERTS, DEVJI CANJI AND BRESLAU AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN CABINET MAKERS, CHESTERFIELD DRAWING ROOM SUITE, GRAND COTTAGE PIANO BY THE WELL-KNOWN MESSRS. JOSEPH WALLACE AND SONS, OF LONDON, SINGLE AND DOUBLE IRON AND BRASS COTS BY EVANS, LARGE ICE BOX BY ARMY AND NAVY, ETC., ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 28th May, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the 2nd floor, Oriental Buildings, Wodehouse Road, and opposite the Colaba station, the very valuable and well-designed made-to-order teak and blackwood furniture by John Roberts, Devji Canji, Breslau and other well-known cabinet makers, consisting of sliding dining table for 12 men, dining chairs, large mirror back side board, dinner waggon, meatsafe, dumbwaiter, Chesterfield drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome plate glass cabinet, grand cottage piano to suit Indian climate by the well-known Messrs. Joseph Wallace and Sons, English palm stands, Jardineers, corner cabinets, writing tables, office chairs, music cabinets, teapoys, centre tables, silver cabinets, ladies' chairs, low and easy chairs, rich hand-painted vases and jars, ornaments, bead chicks, door curtains, single and double almirahs, iron and brass single and double bedsteads by Evans Fraser, mirrored chest of drawers, hatstands, cloth and gown presses, bed room sofas, marble topped dressing and washing tables, English cane chairs, rich glassware, crockeryware, and plated-ware, camera lenses by the well-known maker, Horne Throwthweight, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Messrs. G. Graham, and G. Bispham.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th May, 1915.

CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY NEAR DR. ABDUL SATAR GAYA'S DISPENSARY IN BHOOJ MOHOLLA OPPOSITE JACKERIA MUSJID-SECOND DON, TAD STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 49 of 1914.

Abdullah Noor Mahomed & anr....Plaintiffs
vs.
Rahimabai widow & anr. .....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit of the estate of Kassam Noor Mahomed deceased and by virtue of the Decree made in the same suit dated the 8th day of February, 1915, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of June, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following valuable landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house thereon standing, situate lying or being in and fronting on the east side of the Jackeria Musjid Second Don Tad Street without the Fort, of Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 42 2/9 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1482, Old Survey No. 2594, New Survey No. 2929, and assessed in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Bombay, under ward "B" No. 2132 (1), Street No. 237-239 and bounded on the east by the Second Don Tad Street, on the west by a narrow passage and the property of Haji Ismail Haji Hatub on the north by the property of Haji Habib and on the South by the property of Rahimtoola Gool-Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasjee Dinshaw & Co., attorneys for the said Receiver at their office No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th May, 1915.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, 26TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. BAILEY and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, Lipton Buildings, Apollo St., Fort, TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) a lot of Japanese curiosities consisting of ewata, and other sorts of vases, jars, cords, teapots, cups and saucers, figures and other sundry articles, picture post cards of good design, assortment of pictures and engravings and panels, and a lot of furniture, such as chairs, tables, cupboards, show cases, post card stands, organ, brass bed, etc.

The goods are on view.

BAILEY, & Co.,
Lipton Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay, 25th May, 1915.

Digitized by the financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Old Gun Carriage Factory at Colaba Main Road near Sassoon Dock, on account of the concerned:—

3 large heaps of loose Bengal cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th May, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.

General Manager.....Mr. JAMES McGRATH.

6-30 Twice Nightly 10 p.m.

LEIGH & LEIGHTON

(The Popular Terpsichorean and Vocal Artistes.)

PATHE'S WAR GAZETTE

The Victory of NEUVE CHAPELLE.

Scenes in the Canadian Hospital near Shoancliffe; GERMAN PRISONERS arriving in England.

RACING as USUAL: A BOMBAY OWNER'S HORSE "FITZ YAMA" wins the Metropolitan; the Great Struggle in the Carpathians; ZEPPELIN over ESSEX; the KAISER HELPS RECRUITING.

"THE STOLEN PAPERS"

A Two-Part Sherlock Holmes Story, the most exciting of the Series.

"UNCLE'S GHOST"

A Comedy in two parts by the Nordisk Company which gently exercises the muscles of the abdominal regions.

Mr. CLIVE LEIGHTON

in light Concert Ballads.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

At 6-30 TO-NIGHT At 10 p. m.

THE

PALACE VARIETY Co.

Supported by

CAPT. COLLEAR

Featuring

ON THE BIG BISON RANCH!

A COW BOY'S JOY NIGHT!!

n Songs, Dances, Comedy, Duets, Sensational Shooting and Juggling Death acts to be seen, to be appreciated and wondered at.

Thursday next Surprise Gala Night

"The Capture of the Kaiser and the Defeat of the Crown Prince's Army by Lt. Pimpernell"

"In Honour of Belgium."

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Charni Road.

TO-NIGHT

A MAGNIFICENT PHOTO-PLAY

THE CULPRIT

Adapted from M. Bernstein's

Famous **French Play**

'Le Voleur"

NOTICE.

This is to inform the public that the film advertised by us under the title of THE STAIN (in 6 parts) has no connection whatever with any other film of the same name, and is entirely an exclusive subject published by Pathe's and will be shown by us next week.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

THE SKATING RINK

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

The Rink will be kept open on the following days during the hot Season.

Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, Evening Sessions 6 to 8, with Band.

Sunday Morning Sessions as usual.

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest. B. 10

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
THE MOST CENTRAL THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

ROSHANARA'S SEASON.

Positively Last Week.

ROSHANARA

The Sensation of Europe and America.
The Famous English Dancer presenting Old Indian Dances.

TO-DAY.

ROSHANARA

Will present in the original setting as at the Colliseum, London

DAWN

Will also present for the first time in Bombay her new creation THE BURMESE DANCE.

MISS GLADYS GAYLORD

The Famous American Prima Dona in selections from the operatic repertoir and in old English Songs

HENRY de BRAY

Society Entertainer and Dancer.
Booking at **S. ROSE & Co.**
PRICES AS USUAL.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 23.

No information has been received from Burma. Rainfall continued in North Bengal and Assam.

Thunderstorms with light rain are reported from the North Punjab and the Western Himalayas.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in the Western Himalayas and little change elsewhere.

SIMLA, May 24.

Rainfall has been widespread in Assam and Bengal but only a few falls have occurred in Burma. Light rain has fallen in N. W. Frontier Province and a few places in Kashmir.

The chief amounts are:—Mandalay one and a half inches, Cherrapunji three, Gauhati and Jessore one and a half, Mymensing four, Burdwan and Bogra one, Parachinar a half.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in N. W. Frontier Province.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 24th of May, 1915

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Nov. to date	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	83.0	76.0	51	..	10.82	—0.13
Do. (23rd)	89.3	74.1	37	..	0.58	—8.49
Jask						
Muskat						
Do. (23rd)	102.7	86.6	61	..	4.43	0.73
PUNJAB—						
Multan	106.3	81.5	60	..	0.95	—0.93
Rawalpindi	107.9	74.0	22	..	11.64	0.48
Lahore	105.9	80.9	36	..	5.26	1.00
Hissar	106.5	82.2	30	..	3.94	..
Ambala	105.7	78.3	26	..	8.55	0.25
Delhi	108.0	84.0	30	..	12.10	8.47
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	108.7	85.9	24	..	6.32	6.13
Mainpuri	110.5	82.2	27	..	4.73	1.96
Jhansi	110.1	88.2	24	..	3.73	1.62
Cawnpore	108.8	85.1	19	..	3.52	1.20
Allahabad	111.9	81.5	17	..	5.06	2.62
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	105.3	81.8	63	..	1.17	—0.21
Karachi	88.6	80.3	69	..	2.43	0.80
Ajmer	101.5	83.0	34	..	3.70	1.81
Jalpore	104.6	79.1	16	..	3.86	1.79
Kotah	109.6	84.6	19	..	5.93	4.39
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	97.8	76.2	69	..	1.43	0 85
Dwarka	88.3	80.5	76	..	2.42	1.73
Veraval	84.0	81.5	83	..	1.33	0.81
Rajkot	104.8	76.8	68	..	0.46	—0.21
Bhavnagar Para	102.8	78.0	80	..	0.21	—0.58
Surat	95.1	79.3	85	..	0.83	0.38
Ahmedabad	106.5	79.9	59	..	0.33	—0.14
Deesa	105.5	74.4	66	..	0.96	0.30
Neemuch	102.2	78.2	61	..	4.86	3.73
Indore	103.6	77.2	56	..	2.90	1.78
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	105.9	78.3	27	..	3.94	0.82
Saugor	104.4	79.6	16	..	4.10	1.23
Hoshangabad	107.7	70.4	59	..	5.74	3.61
Khandwa	108.8	82.3	54	..	3.18	1.75
Akola	107.7	82.3	38	..	5.83	3.57
Amraoti	108.3	79.5	36	..	4.93	2.42
Nagpur	103.6	85.2	16	..	6.33	2.96
Chanda	111.0	79.5	24	..	6.16	2.37
Raipur	110.5	85.6	23	..	4.21	0.77
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.5	82.3	75	..	1.59	0.87
Ratnagiri	91.9	81.9	69	0.02	1.06	0.13
Mormugao	92.6	83.0	70	..	4.30	1.85
Karwar	..	..	..	..	8.31	5.29
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	107.8	74.1	45	..	4.95	3.67
Ahmednagar	99.2	73.7	54	..	8.35	6.42
Poona	97.4	79.1	68	..	3.39	1.23
Sholapur	102.3	80.0	55	..	7.13	4.45
Bijapur	99.2	75.6	53	..	8.17	5.39
Belgaum	92.8	68.4	66	..	6.07	0.69
Ahmedabad	100.8	75.7	44	..	6.19	4.19
Nizamabad (Indur)	105.0	85.7	31	..	4.88	1.90
Hyderabad	102.3	84.2	48	..	5.65	1.92
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	93.4	81.0	73	..	5.31	—2.81
Calicut	90.2	80.3	84	..	21.77	6.00
Cochin	89.9	80.2	82	..	41.55	17.80
Colombo	88.3	77.2	94	..	39.96	—6.93
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	113.3	85.2	76	..	8.71	0 30
Bellary	101.8	78.4	57	..	7.57	2 82
Cuddapah	106.7	86.5	40	..	9.61	3.10
Madras	107.2	85.0	69	..	25.83	3.96
Bangalore	93.0	71.5	66	..	8.91	0.33
Coimbatore	96.9	74.5	70	..	10.10	0.78
Trichinopoly	105.5	82.0	55	..	11.41	—2.17
Negapatam	102.6	82.3	70	..	23.11	—3.6

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 24th May 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity has increased in the north and the south-west Punjab. Maximum temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi; minimum temperature is higher than usual at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana—Skies have become moderately clouded in lower Sind but remain clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is below the average at most stations. Temperature during the day has fallen and is to-day in defect in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Kathiawar and south Gujarat and clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is slightly above the average at Malegaon; night temperature is in excess at Poona.

General Remarks.—Weather has generally been dry and is likely to continue so.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 24th May 1915, was 30.034 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparision at 80 F all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch, for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water: Bombay Mean Time	Depth. on Still.	Low Water: Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth. on Still.
	May	h. m.	ft. in	May	h. m.	ft. in
Mo.	24	m 7 3	24 9	24	m 0 58	18 11
		7 5a	25 11		0 51a	19 10
Tu.	25	m 8 14	25 10	25	m 1 47	17 7
		8 3a	26 3		2 0a	19 6
W.	26	m 9 14	27 2	26	m 2 32	16 4
		8 57a	26 9		3 0a	19 5
Th.	27	m 10 9	28 5	27	m 3 17	15 1
		9 49a	27 2		3 57a	19 1
Fr.	28	m 11 0	29 5	28	m 4 3	14 2
		10 40a	27 5		4 52a	18 8
Sat.	29	m 11 40	30 1	29	m 4 50	13 7
		11 31a	27 6		5 46a	18 5
Sun.	30	m 0 37a	30 5	30	m 5 28	13 5
					6 39a	18 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May.	Sunrise	Sunset.
24 (Monday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 9m
25 (Tuesday)	6m 2m.	7h. 9m
26 (Wednesday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 10m
27 (Thursday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 10m
28 (Friday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11m
29 (Saturday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11m
30 (Sunday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915 May 6th. 10h 52.6m. a.m. New Moon 1915 May 14th 9h 1.0m. a.m. First quarter 1915 May 22nd, 10h. 20.0m. a.m Full Moon 1915 May 29th 3h. 2.9m a.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.708	inches.
Temperature of Air	87.2	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.6	"
Dew Point	77.0	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.723	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	2.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	91.5	"
Minimum do. do.	82.1	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W,WSW,W	
Movement of Wind	104	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	in ches.
Total fall during month	0.36	
Do. do. year	1.41	
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th	0 00	

Carry a box of Zymole Trokeys in your pocket. They are a good thing to have about you, oft times preventing a little hoarseness from resulting in a hard cough. 11

Brain and body fatigue are quickly relieved by a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It adds tone to the system and puts you where you belong. B-11

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 22.

Egyptian Prince	McMillan	Alexandria.

May 23.

Merton Hall	Sullivan	New York.
Porto-de-Savona	Canlong	Genoa.
Juno	Kuhu	Abadan.
Rahmani	Cusack	Colombo.

May 24.

Sardinia	Jeffrey	Shanghai.
Nio Maru	Watanaba	Kobe.
Chakdina	Elton	Durban.
Bombay Maru	Ota	Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

May 22.

Umta	Babb	Karachi.
Colaba	Rest	Calcutta.

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading.

Steamer	Chakdina	for	Durban.
"	Egyptian Prince	for	London.
"	Bombay Maru	for	Kobe.
"	Nio Maru	for	Do.
"	Kisagata Maru	for	Do.

S. S. Porto-di-Savona:—The Italian mail S. N. Company's steamer Porto-di-Savona, 2,562 tons, Captain L. Canlongo, arrived here yesterday from Genoa, which port she left on the 5th instant, with general goods and 23 cabin and 41 deck passengers.

S. S. Egyptian Prince:—The steamer Egyptian Prince, 2,017 tons, Captain A. McMillan, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday evening, from Alexandria, in ballast.

S. S. Merton Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall, 2,773 tons, Captain W. Sullivan, arrived here yesterday from New York, having left that port on the 14th April last, with a general cargo and Kerosine oil on board.

S. S. Juno:—The steamer Juno (motor ship) 1,385 tons, Captain Kuher, arrived here on Sunday from Abadan, having left that port on the 7th instant, with a cargo of Kerosine oil in bulk.

S. S. Rahmani:—The steamer Rahmani, 1,872 tons, Captain F. J. Cusack, arrived here on Sunday evening from Colombo, and coast ports, with general goods and passengers.

S. S. Nio Maru:—The steamer Nio Maru, 1,893 tons, Captain T. Watanabe, arrived here yesterday from Kobe, which port she left on the 16th April last, and called at Moji and other ports, with a general cargo.

S. S. Chakdina:—The steamer Chakdina, 1,579 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, arrived here yesterday from Durban having left that port on the 5th instant and called at African ports, with a general cargo and a large number of passengers.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The steamer Bombay Maru, 3,398 tons, Captain G. Ota, arrived here yesterday from Kobe, having left that port on the 17th ultimo and called at the intermediate ports, with a general cargo and 4 saloon and three deck passengers.

S. S. Sardinia:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Sardinia, 4,143 tons, Captain J. T. Jeffrey, arrived here yesterday morning from Shanghai via Hongkong and intermediate ports, with general goods and passengers on board.

S. S. Lowther Range:—The steamer Lowther Range, 2,465 tons, Captain G. C. Gundry, will sail to-day for Manchester with a cargo of Manganese ore on board.

S. S. Java Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Java Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 22nd instant, and due here on the 26th instant.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K steamer Kirin Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 22nd instant.

Monday, May 24th, 191.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

D. & E. Aleppo	Jones	J. Finlay & Co
C. & R. Charlton	Charltonas	D Nanji & Co
H Kisagata Maru	Nakoda	S. Tyebji & Sons
P. Egyptian Prince	McMillan	D. Nanji & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi		K. N. & Co
Sarasvati		K. N. & Co
Winamac	Macdonold	Standard Oil Co. of New York.

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Capri	Alberto	Baldovino & Co
5 Diddington	Percival	Ralli Bros
7 Ethelwolf	Boyle	
9 Tosen Maru	Nakano	N. Y. Kaisha
10 Castalia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
12 & 13 Ozarda	Hodson	M. M. & Co
14 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Sardinia	Jeffrey	P. & O. S. N. Co
2 Coconada		M. M. & Co
3 City of Calcutta		K. N. & Co
4 Porto-de-Savona	Caulougo	M. Italiana
5 Kashmir	Irving	P. & O. Co
6 Jeddah	Loftus	T. M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Taroba		M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Bombay Maru	Ota	N. Y. Kaisha
Chakdina	Elton	M. M. & Co
Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co
Juno	Kuhu	
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co.
Merton Hall	Sullivan	K. N. & Co
Nio Maru	Watanabe	O. S. Kaisha
Rohmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

May 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Chariton (s) 2,719 cwts. myrabolans, S. Cooverji & Co.

City of Calcutta (s) 1,350 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 15 bales wool raw, E. Mahomed; 41 bales wool raw, D. Nanjee; 18 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 9 bales wool raw, E. Dossa & Co.; 63 bales wool raw, A. H. Bundally; 5 bales wool raw, R. Poachraj; 1,500 cwts. wheat, Sanday & Co.; 6,000 wheat, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

Castalia (s) 1,001 bales cotton, H. E. Bode & Sons; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 144 bales wool raw, F. F. Campbell & Co; 26 bales wool raw, R. Agarchand; 100 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 210 cwts. oil seed, J. Luckmidas; 30,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Calcutta (s) 5,500 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 3,964 cwts. wheat, John Fachiri; 2,001 cwts. bold groundnuts, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 100 cwts. mustard seed, John Fachiri.

Jeddah (s) 4,000 cwts. mowra seed, Ralli Bros.; 1,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 1,000 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Bros.; 16,840 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Egyptian Maru (s) 4,000 cwts. yellow rape seed, Sanday & Co.; 10,000 cwts. wheat, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Kaishmir (s) 2 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw & Co.; 61 bales cowhides, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 15 bales cowhides, P. E. Boyce & Sons; 115 bales cowhides, H. N. Mahomed & H. Essa; 20 bales cowhides, H. M. H. Osman; 23 bales cowhides, A. G. E. H. Mahomed; 39 bales cowhides, V. Esmail & Co.; 77 bales cowhides, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 18 bales cowhides, C. Rahimtoola & Sons; 16 bales, 1 case drug, A. M. Sodder & Co.; 11 bales goat skins, A. & E. H. Mahomed; 11 bales goat skins, R. M. Kooka; 15 bales sheep skins, M. J. Joombhoy & Co.; 2 bales sheep skins, N. Vishram; 120 bales sheep skins, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 40 cwts. Colombo roots, B. Nazir & Co.; 12 cwts. bees wax, N. Visram; 3,000 lbs. cardamoons, G. Suchidina; 707 cwts. gum arabic, M. Jafferbhoy; 150 cwts. caseju, Dunun Stratton & Co.; 46 cases bristles, J. A. Begbai & Co.; 19 cwts. capsicums, M. Jafferbhoy; 128 cwts. cajoo, E. Mahomed; 45 cwts. olibanum, A. H. Mawji & Co.; 1 case f. dragon's blood, A. H. Mawji & Co.; 325 cwts. mother 'o pearls shells, M. Jafferbhoy; 126 boundles, 30 bags, sandalwood, S. Nowroji & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kashmir (s) 2 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Porto de Savona (s) 4,918 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR SALONICA.

Porto de Savona (s) 75 cwts. gum olibanum, Ali Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia (s) 11 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David & Co.

Lowther Range (s) 100 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Tosan Maru (s) 143 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kasha.

FOR KOBE.

Tosan Maru (s) 79 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Kashmere from London, Agents, P. & O. S. N. Co.:—19 boxes bar gold, 3 boxes gold coins, 1,567 bars, 1 case silver, 5 boxes specie, 18,318 casks cement, 15 cases mineral waters, 10 cases medicinal preperations, 25 cases medicated wine, 15 cases medicine products, 1case citric acid, 20 casks Epsom salts, 3 cases mercury, 1 case essences, 8 casks borax, 1 case essence of lemon, 4 casks antimony, 27 cases, 5 pkagges drugs, 18 cases, 1 truss chimicals, 83 cases earthenware, 3 cases saffron, 13 casks ivory, 1 case gum, 170 cases, 293 casks wine, 1 case wine and spirits, 40 cases whisky, 80 cases rum, 12 cases beer, 2 casks gin, 612 cases brandy, 100 cases champagne, 21 rolls sheet lead, 50 casks lead shots, 28 bundles leather, 398 packages lead, 64 cases nails, 11 packages oil engine, 14 cases oil, 60 cases oil varnish, 1,400 kegs, 55 cases, 3 packages paint, 180 kegs, whiite zinc paint 104 cases colour, 220 kegs white lead, 20 cases ghee, 110 kegs red seed, 203 bales, 6 cases straw boards, 42 cases, 18 packages paper, 2 cases perfumery, 2 cases rose water, 406 cases biscuits, 2 cases hams & bacon, 1 case cheese, 12 cases cocoa and confectionery, 29 cases jams, 2 cases chocolate, 2 cases hams and bacon, 97 cases, 20 packages confectionery, 440 cases, 238 packages provisions, 167 packages shells, 29 cases soap, 18 cases suger, 20 cases cotton piece goods, 6 cases cotton laces, 1 case woollen piece goods, 1 case gold thred, 1 bale wool, 1 case woollen felts, 6 bales, 8 packages canvas, 9 cases, 2 packages cigars, 38 cases cigarettes, 33 cases tobacco, 25 cases, 10 casks, 8 bales sealing war.

The "Pioneer" understands that the Government of India have allowed Kula-Chandra-Dhwaja Singha, ex Maharaja of Manipur, who has been a political prisoner at Hazaribagh for some 22 years, to pass the rest of his days in Radhakund at Brindaban.

PEACE WOMEN AT WAR.

QUARREL AT CLOSE OF HAGUE CONGRESS.

According to a Hague message, the Women's Peace Congress came to an end on May 1, with an open row. The German women controlling the Congress rode roughshod over the protests of the two English delegates against the resolutions favourable to Germany.

The pro-Germanists received their first severe shock on April 30, from Miss Amy Lillington, an Englishwoman temporarily residing at The Hague, who spoke on the suffrage resolution. "I am as much a suffragist as any woman in this hall," she said, "I have been in prison in England for suffragism, and will go to prison again like a shot any time for the same cause, but I say to you suffragism has no place in these resolutions. I am sick of platitudes. I have heard nothing here but platitudes which have been discussed for years by every small parochial society in England. You talk of woman's influence on the nations and the destinies of the race, and resolve that women are against the war. I tell you that women are as much in favour of war as men. For every woman in England who wants peace there are 1,000 who would be fighting in France to-day if they could get a chance. That is what the women of England think; that is what the English Suffragette feels."

A storm of hisses swept across the hall at the end of Miss Lillington's speech. Frau Heymann, the official translator, peremptorily refused to repeat the address in German and snapped out that she was utterly unable to understand it. The Women's Suffrage resolution was then adopted.

Mlle. Louise Hamer, one of the Belgian delegates seated on the platform, angrily protested against a resolution for immediate peace. "We want peace, but we want no premature peace. We want peace with justice. Belgium to-day stands desolated and devastated."

The resolution was eventually altered to read peace "with justice" and carried. A stop-the-war resolution was passed without debate.

A SIKH HERO.

THE STORY OF AN OUTPOST ON THE SUEZ CANAL.

There is (writes Mr. W. T. Massey to the "Daily Telegraph") a havildar of Sikhs in hospital at Cairo receiving the congratulations of comrades who know when duty has been well done. The havildar is modest, like all brave men, and his story is extracted with difficulty, but other wounded men know of his work.

In the dark hours before dawn on March 22 the havildar with ten men was in an outpost line east of El Kubri, on the Suez Canal, a few miles north of Suez. They saw the approach of what turned out to be an entire regiment belonging to the Fourth Turkish Army Corps. Instead of immediately withdrawing in face of a very superior force, the havildar decided to delay the advance so that the Kubri post might be thoroughly prepared to give the enemy a hot reception.

He used his men wisely and retired slowly, fighting as if he had plenty in reserve. Falling back step by step he inflicted such loss on the Turks that they hesitated to throw their whole weight against the detachment, and when the outpost had got within a few hundred yards of the Canal the havildar really had checked them. Then he sent his men in one by one, holding on himself until the last moment. Two of his detachment had been killed and two wounded, and he was badly wounded in the leg.

The Kubri post was, of course, waiting to finish the job, but the Turks had had enough of rifle fire from the outpost. They only waited long enough to taste the quality of a battery of Lancashire Territorial Artillery, and then hurriedly got out of range, leaving 50 dead on the desert and going to a resting place from which they were dispersed next morning by a force under General Younghusband.

HOCKEY TOURNAMENTS.

CALL AND SEE OUR SELECTION OF HOCKEY STICKS

ALL SPECIALLY SELECTED FROM THE BEST MAKERS.

	Rs. a.
The **Bull Dog Hockey Stick**, made on principal of the Golf Bulger Driver. A powerful Driver	8 8
The **New Pridmore Hockey Stick**, made to the design of the well-known international player, all weights	8 12
The **New Pickering Bulger Hockey Stick**, Best English Ash Blades, with Sarawak Cane Spliced Handles bound with Cord	7 8
The **Phœnix Hockey Stick**, treble spring handle, giving greater strength and increased driving power	6 0
Prosser's Durable Bulger Hockey Sticks	4 0
Bate's Solid Cane Handle Bulger Stick	3 4
Plain Ash Sticks per dozen	4 4
Hockey Balls, Regulation size, best match, made of specially prepared leather and enamelled white each	4 8
Universal Hockey Balls, Regulation size, made of prepared leather, painted white each	1 12
"Compo Royal," for Practice	1 0

LARGE SELECTION OF HOCKEY GUARDS, Etc.

SEND FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED SPORTS LIST.

TREACHER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt D. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	45	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	35	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	70	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (Oscillating)	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16″ (Fixed)	50	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	38	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 16″ (Oscillating)	75	0	0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12″ (,,)	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60″ Sweep with Four wooden blades ..	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36″ Sweep with Three wooden blades ..	60	0	0

CROMPTONS BOMBAY Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

MEMORANDUM ON CROP PROSPECTS.

WHEAT.

The final memorandum on the wheat crop of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Native States for the season 1914-15. has just been issued, the estimates being up to 1st May. The latest reports show the total area under wheat as under:—

	British Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres.
Presidency ...	1,463,600	710,700
Sind ...	655,500	40,500
Total ...	2,119,100	751,200

making a total of 2,870,300 acres, or 11.9 per cent. over the area of last year.. This is 26.0 per cent. over the average of the preceding ten years, and higher than in any year since 1894-95 when it had reached the maximum of 33.5 lakhs acres.

Of the total area 151,500 acres in the British Districts of the Presidency proper and 221,000 acres in Native States were assisted by irrigation. In Sind 456,000 acres in the British Districts and 22,400 acres in the Native State were similarly treated.

The fluctuations are the result of the exigencies of the season and of rotation. This year the prospects of high prices expected for the crop owing to the outbreak of the war and the fall in the cultivation of cotton acted as additional incentives for the extended cultivation of wheat.

The crop was damaged to some extent by cloudy weather and rain at the close of the season in parts of Gujarat and Deccan and brought on rust in places. In Khandesh it was damaged by rats and in Sholapur and east of Poona it suffered from deficiency of moisture. Elsewhere the crop did well. In Sind the crop was fair in Hyderabad and Karachi and slightly affected by rust in Thar and Parkar. Elsewhere it throve well.

In Gujarat the dry crop yielded between 65 to 85 per cent. of the normal in the north and 75 to 100 per cent. in the south. The yield of the wet crop on the whole ranged between 85 to 100 per cent. of the normal. In the Deccan the wet crop yielded between 85 to 115 per cent. of the normal in the north and 65 to 85 per cent. of it in the south. The dry crop in Sholapur and east of Poona has yielded between 33 to 50 per cent.; elsewhere the crop ranged between 75 to 100 per cent. of the normal. The Karnatak crop has yielded between 75 to 100 per cent. in Belgaum and Bijapur and 85 to 115 per cent. in Dharwar. In Sind the crop in Sukkur and part of U. S. F. district yielded about 85 per cent. of the normal; elsewhere the yield ranged between 65 to 75 per cent of it.

The dry crop was generally harvested in Gujarat and North Deccan in the first fortnight of March and in South Deccan and Karnatak in the second fortnight of February. The wet crop was reaped a fortnight to a month later. In Sind the harvest began normally in the first fortnight of April.

THE TOTAL OUTTURN.

As a net result the total outturn for the year works out as under:—

	British Districts. Tons.	Native States. Tons.
Presidency ...	354,900	223,500
Sind ...	310,800	21,600
Total ...	665,700	245,100

Total 910,800 tons, or 31 per cent. over last year's outturn, and 65 per cent. over the average of the preceding 10 years.

Of the total outturn 36.5 per cent. is claimed by Sind and 28.6 per cent. by the British Districts and Native States of Gujarat. Of the remainder 18.6 per cent. pertains to the Deccan and 16.3 per cent. to the Karnatak.

In addition to the area reported above about 20,000 acres (mostly in Ahmedabad) are estimated to have been under wheat in tracts for which statistics are not usually received. These are estimated to produce 5,300 tons.

LINSEED AND RAPESEED.

The final memorandum on the Linseed and Rapeseed (including Toria) Crops of the Presidency including Sind and Native States for the season 1914-15 gives the total areas under these oilseeds as under:—

	Linseed Acres.	Rapeseed Acres.
British Districts ...	118,500	278,400
Native States ...	9,500	91,200
Total ...	128,000	369,600

The Linseed area is thus 26.1 per cent. below last year's area and 44.7 per cent. below decennial average, which Rapeseed areas is 17.6 per cent. below last year's area.

The season for sowing of Linseed was favourable and the cultivation of the crop was extended to some extent in Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Poona, but the increase was too small to make up the large deficit that occurred in Bijapur, Nasik and West Khandesh which claim nearly two-thirds of the total area. The decrease was due to diminished demand for export abroad owing to the outbreak of the war. Except for some slight damage through rats in Khandesh and from deficiency of moisture in Sholapur and East of Poona the crop did fairly well everywhere. In the Deccan it has yielded about normal in parts of Nasik and Ahmednagar and about 65 to 85 per cent. of it elsewhere except in Sholapur, East of Poona and Satara Jagirs where the yield ranges between 20 to 40 per cent. In the Karnatak the yield is about full, normal in parts of Bijapur and Dharwar, elsewhere between 65 to 85 per cent. The crop was harvested as usual in the beginning of February.

As to Rapeseed favourable rains have slightly raised the area under the crop in the Gujarat States where it is principally grown. In Sind its cultivation was restricted owing to (1) greater attention being paid to wheat, (2) deficiency of water-supply in Nawabshah and (3) lands being under water at the time of sowing in Karachi. The crop has done well in Gujarat and has yielded between 85 to 100 per cent. of the normal. In Sind the crop is reported to have turned out poor in Karachi; elsewhere it was fair. The outturn is reported to be half the normal in Karachi, Thar and Parkar U. S. F. district and about 58 per cent. of it elsewhere. The crop was harvested in the beginning of March in the Presidency and a fortnight later in Sind.

The total outturn of the two oilseeds comes as under:—

	Linseed Tons.	Rapeseed Tons.
British Districts ...	16,400	32,200
Native States ...	600	20,700
Total ...	17,000	52,900

The outturn of Linseed is thus 20.8 per cent. over last year and 18.0 per cent. over the decennial average. The outturn of Rapeseed is 16.4 per cent. below last year's outturn.

PROGRESS AND STABILITY.

There could be no more searching test of the finances of our great industrial organisations than the past nine months of war. No house, however imposing, built upon sand could stand the strain and racket of that unprecedented cataclysm which followed the outbreak of last August. It is gratifying, therefore, for Liverpool and the country generally to read such a record, not merely of financial stability, but of real progress, as that embodied in the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company's report for the past year. In these strenuous times the Company has maintained the same satisfactory advance, which has become a regular feature of its annual statement. In Fire Premiums only has there been any falling off, and that entirely because of the dislocation of the war crisis. At the same time, compensation has been forthcoming in the substantial increase noticeable in the Marine and Accident Premiums. The total income of this nature from all departments is no less than £183,814 more than the preceding year, and stands at the large figure of £2,799,044. It must be remembered, also, that this increase in revenue has been achieved by the same cautious policy of selecting business, which has always been associated with the Company's activities in the past. Year by year this discriminating acumen has been evidenced by the steady profits recorded. Even in 1914, a period of unexampled difficulty, the Company shows an underwriting profit of practically a quarter of a million sterling.

Once more the able management of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company has been vindicated by a successful expansion of business, combined with the systematic increase of the reserves, which are still further enchanced by the addition of £180,300 from the available balance for 1914. The total of this fund alone now amounts to no less than £3,466,344, and in conjunction with the Company's capital affords policy-holders a security of £6,107,594. Not only the latter, but the shareholders also will feel gratification at this eminently satisfactory position, for, in spite of the stress of war, the full increased dividend promised last year is being distributed on the present report. Liverpool citizens will feel that this record of sound business is in close accordance with the honourable traditions of commercial undertakings on Mersey-side. At the annual meeting a well-merited tribute was paid to the manner in which the staff have responded to the call of patriotism. Over 319 of the Company's male employes have joined the colours, and of these three have already laid down their lives for their country's cause. At the present time there are more than 300 employes of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurrance Company on active service.—"The Liverpool Courier."

COPPER.

The estimate of the world's production of copper issued by Messrs. H. R. Merton and Company annually, shows that for the year 1914 there was a falling-off of approximately 91,000 tons, the output of the year having been 893,085 tons, against 984,860 tons in 1913 and 1,006, 110 tons in 1912. The year 1912 was the record year of output. The principal declines were in respect of the United States, Spain and Portugal, and, naturally, Mexico. On the other hand, there was an increase in the production of Germany, but that is virtually an assumed quantity. Germany's production in 1914 is estimated at 30,000 tons, as against 24,910 tons in 1913.

Another exceptional increase is in respect of Africa, due to the increasing output of the Katanga field. The total for Africa for 1914 was 23, 755 tons, against 22,510 in 1913.

Whether or not it be quite the case that Great Britain, except as to Germany, has secured control of the copper supplies of the world cannot be said, but there is no matter of doubt as to the fact that the British interest in respect of copper has expanded enormously, to what extent largely depends upon what has been arranged in respect of the United States. A year or two ago, it may be recalled, the idea was entertained of a virtual amalgamation of the great Anaconda Company with the Amalgamated Copper Company, and this idea is taking shape in a new formula. The Anaconda Company has been increasing its capital, and it is understood steps are being taken for the absorption by it of the Amalgamated Copper Company, which is chiefly a holding company. If there be any truth in the allegation that the British are taking an interest in this deal, it would explain much of the contention that the British are obtaining the control above referred to. Withal it is to be recollected that for many years past the United States has produced more than a moiety of the world's total copper output. Even with the considerable reduction in output that occurred in the second half of 1914 the total United States output for that year was 507,000 tons, out of a total estimated world's production of 893,000 tons.

The price of standard copper in London has again appreciated sharply, rising to about £80 per ton. The equivalent New York price per pound is about 17.4 cents, and at the moment the actual New York price per pound is given as 17 7/8-18, equivalent to about £83 per ton. It would be interesting to know the present United States statistical position. Here, the visible supply is at a very low figure.

AMERICA'S DYE INDUSTRY.

Reports to the Department of Commerce show that at least six plants for the manufacture of dye products are in course of construction. It is estimated that within six months the production of coal tar derivatives—upon which the colours in cloth manufacture, varnishes, and other materials are based—will be well on its feet. Approximately £1,600,000 is to be expended. While the material for the simpler dyes can be turned out in the United States within a short time, it will require considerable expenditure and many experiments to develop the production of the more complicated chemicals.

As far as the actual materials of dye production are concerned it is stated by experts that the United States is well provided in this regard. The American coke industry is capable of producing ten times as much coal tar as the world needs for dyes.

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes. — C-11

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London May, 21st.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June,	19
July,	18/6
September-October,	18/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
June,	19/1½
July	18/7½
September-October,	18/4½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June	21/6
July,	21/3
September-October,	21
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June,	21/7½
July,	21/4½
September-October,	21/1½
Calcutta Linseed May-June Paid	55/9

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 24.

This morning the market was quiet with little business doing, but in the afternoon there was some rather free selling of Fine Broach May and new crop Broach and prices declined about Rs. 3.

At Colaba after opening quiet the market recovered from Re. 1-2 and ruled fairly steady. A moderate business was reported in contracts and ready delivery orders, but ready cotton was in poor demand.

We quote:—
Fine M. G. Broach May 208.
Fine M. G. Bengal May 162.
Fine M. G. K/Akola May 188.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good M. G. Broach, April, 246.
F. G. M. G. Bengal, January, 183.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 22nd May, 1915:—

Cotton	6,027 Bales.
Wheat	53,881 cwts.
Linseed	11,431 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,217 ,,
Ginjellyseed	35 ,,
Poppyseed	413 ,,
Groundnuts	575 ,,
Castorseed	2,288 ,,
Rice	21,807 ,,
Myrabollams	3,685 ,,
Cottonseed	2,938 ,,
Gram	6,269 ,,
Joowar	2,755 ,,

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 29-32d. to 1s. 3 7-8d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 15-16 to 1s. 3 29-32d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 7-8d. June.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4 1-8d.
Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 5-32d. June.
Do. 4 Months Ready ..... 1s. 4 7-32d. to 1s. 4 3-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do ..... 174 Nominal.
60 d-s. Hong-Kong ..... 133½.
Do Shanghai ..... 170½.
60 d-s. Yokohama ..... 149½.

BULLION.

	Rs
English Bar Gold	24-10-0
Australian do	24-6-0
Bombay do	24-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-10-0
English Dragons	15-2-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	61-9-0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 6.13, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi ..... Rs. 6-9-9, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 39, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. ..... Rs. 45-8 B. T. per candy.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-14, B. T. per cwt.
Forward ..... Rs. 8-13-9, R. D. per cwt. Sept.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 6-3, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 6-4, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 6-8, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujarat ..... Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6.10, B. T. per cwt.
Groundnuts.
Bold ..... Rs. 27, B. T. per candy.
Madras ..... Rs. 28-8, B. T. per candy.
Mowrasseed ..... Rs. 3-13, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 28, B. T. per candy.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 5-12, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed ..... Rs. 2-14, B. T. per cwt.
Bold White 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat ..... 44 B. T. per candy.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 24.

Owing to the declaration of war by Italy against the enemy the Cotton Mill Share Market opened with an advancing tendency to-day though the rise in rates did not touch the expectations of "bull" operators.

Tata Iron and Steel shares kept steady.

In Mill shares Davids improved to Rs. 545, Fazulbhai to Rs. 417½, Standard to Rs. 982½, Madhavji to Rs. 1,157½ and Centrals to Rs. 1,870.

Indian Dyeing and Bleaching shares kept steady at Rs. 127½, Indore Malwas at Rs. 195, Finlay at Rs. 270 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,470.

Simplex were in demand at Rs. 270.

Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation shares were firm at Rs. 922½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares kept steady at Rs. 222.

Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. 1,640.

Mandra Bhon Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 49½. Tapti Valleys at Rs. 565, Sialkot Narowals at Rs. 55, Central Provinces at Rs. 119.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were quoted firm at Rs. 102½ and Deferred at Rs 193½.

Alcock and Ashdown Co., shares changed hands at Rs. 220.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,085.

Vishnu Cotton Pref. shares were placed at Rs. 610.

Bombay Electric Tram Preference shares changed hands at Rs. 172.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood stationary at Rs. 93 1/8.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds (short dated) were placed at Rs. 98½.

Ambition and health go hand in hand. Health fails, ambition wanes. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, cures constipation, keeps your health good and your spirits high. D-11

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Jan.-July	18%	350
Alliance Bk. of Simla, Ltd. ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	285
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 — ..	100	Feb.-July	8%	53½
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,640
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July.	16%	1,750
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	Feb.-July	6%	57
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,430
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	Nil.	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	..	Nil.	17½
Central Co-op Bk., Rs. 25 ..	50	..	6%	27
Poona Bk (Old Issue) Rs. 30	100	June.	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 ..	100	do.		Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100		11%	170
Standard Bk. { O 50	100	Jan.-July.	Nil.	6
{ P 50	100	do.	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April.	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	March.	5%	50xd
Mercantile Bank .. £ { 12½ A ..	25	..	8%	£22
{ 12½ B ..	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	35
National Bank, of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	32 £1

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	Nil.	750
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manufg.	500	Nil.	..	115
Bo. Dyeing and Mg. Company ..	250	..	20	680
Bombay United ..	250	..	10	300
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	7	205
Central India O ..	500	May-Nov.	45	1,870xd
Central India P ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	480
China ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	400
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	..	50	1,340
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Coorla ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	540
Crescent ..	100	April.	5	92½
Carrimbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	do.	175
David ..	250	do.	25	536½
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Nil.	170
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	do.	395
Empress ..	500	..	Nil.	115
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	416½
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	Nil.	1,200
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	270
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	25	450
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	70 nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	30	450
Howard & Bullough.	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	282½
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	40	1,300
Imperial Cotton ..	500	do.	Nil.	107½
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	5	126½
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	25	350
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	830
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	7	192½
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	340
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	Nil.	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	860
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	30	1,235
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	15	670
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	160	1,210
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April.	45	1,155
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,840
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	Nil.	1,900
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	85
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	45	2,350
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	300 nom.
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	4	212½
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	35	1,095
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	161½
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	500
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	Nil.	412
Sholapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,900
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	12½	270
S. Mahratta ..	100	..	Nil.	20
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	25	980
Sun ..	125	May-Nov.	7½	215
Swan ..	250	Oct.	do.	207½
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	45	1,470
Textile ..	500	May-Oct.	40	1,025xd.
Union Mill ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton { O	500	..	Nil.	350
{ P	500	..	77	610xd
Western India ..	1,000	..	15	350
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept	Rs15yr	255

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	25	220
All-India U. Co., Rs. 20 ..	100	August	Nil.	2
Bamankua ..	5	..	Nil.	3
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	35
Radham Pile ..	70	June.	7	80
Baroda Tram Co., ..	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo. Bureau T. Corporation ..	125	Jan.-Aug.	35%	922½
Bo. Electric Sup. { P	£10	Feb.-Aug.	6%	172
and T.Co. Ld. { O	£10	..	6%	222
Bombay Ice. Mfg.	40	..	Rs. 2	20
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	25	800
Bo. Land & Building	400	..	25	450
Bombay Steam { O	250	Mar.-Sept.	5Hyr.	185
Navigation Co. { P	250	Feb.-Oct.	6%	245
Central I.n. Co.Ld.	10	April.	1	25
City of Bo. Building Co. ..	500	Dec.-Jan.	25	450
Delhi Flour ..	200	Sept.	Nil.	91
Empire of I Life Rs 5	500	..	42%	580
The Eastern { O	£1	Nil.	Nil.	1sh0.
Chemical Co. { D	2sh.	Nil.	Nil.	1 rem.
Indian Cement Co. Rs. 250 ..	250	..	Nil.	245
Katni Cement { O.	100	..	Nil.	87
{ D.	40	..	Nil.	120
{ P.	100	..	Nil.	101
Ind. Mercantile In. Co., Ld. Rs. 20 ..	100	Dec.	Nil.	5 nom.
Indian Jute Co. { O. { Old 100	100	Dec.-July	7%	105
{ O. { New Issue 75	100	Dec.-July	7%	80
{ P. 150	250	March.	7%	155
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	200
Jost's Eng. Co., Ld. Rs. 50 ..	100	July	6%	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175	200	do.	8.12	120
Kurrachee Landg. Rs. 75 ..	200	..	Nil.	90
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July	10	90
Mackenzies Saw Mills	100	..	Rs. 10	171
Marsland Price Co. O	100	..	6%	80 nom.
Marsland Price Co. P	100	..	7%	65
O. Govt. S. Life A Rs. 50 ..	200	May	30%	630xd
Phillips & Co., ..	40	July	Rs. 3½	88
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	45	805
Shivrajpur Synd etc.	10	..	Nil.	14½
Sirdar Carbne GasCo	100	Mar.-Aug.	3	70 nom.
Soundy & Co. ..	100	..	Nil.	12½
Siddeley Ice Mfg Co.	100	..	6	100
Tata Iron Steel { O	75	Jan.	6%	102½
Co { D	30	&	Nil.	193
{ P	150	June	6%	159
Tata Hydro Elec. { O	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,085
" " { P	1,000	Jan.	4%	1,085
Tata Hydro "Deb. Con P.S. ..	1, 00	April-Oct.	5½%	5% prem.
Thacker & Co. ..	5	May.	25%	200
Telephone Co. ..	5	..	Rs. 4	125
Treacher & Co. ..	0	July	Nil.	475

B—Buyer. Nom.—Nominal price.
OD—Cum dividedn XD—Exdividend

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last year Div. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	750	May.	250	4,500nom50
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	45	97
Arsul's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	Nil.	75
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15	125
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	8	97½
Fort ..	475	Nov.	20	220
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	8	40
Harvey and Sabapat	500	July	40	670
Hindustan P.&M ..	250	..	..	125
Hingolee ..	100	Sept.	Nil.	25
Indian-Cotton ..	125	Oct.	10	117½
Jumna Ging & P. Co Ltd. ..	1,000	..	7%	700
Khangaum ..	400	Sept.	Nil.	300
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	125	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	205
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	40	790
New Mofussil Co., ..	400	Nov.	50	785
New Berar ..	500	Oct.	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	40	655
Sind ..	400	Nov.	Nil.	250
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	18	235
Volkart U.P.Co.Ld.	500	Sept.	30	520
Vardwan, G.P. ..	150	..	..	120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	124
Amritsar Patti Railway ..	100	Do.	9%	154
Ahmedabad Pranji Railway ..	500	Do.	6½%	662½
Ahmedabad Pranji Debenture ..	500	Do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	119
*Dhond—Baramati Railway ..	100	Do.	4%	110
*Guzerat Railway ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	101½
*Mandra Bhon Railway Rs. 50 ..	100	Do.	4.8	49½xd
*Pachora Jamur Ry Rs. 25 ..	100	Jan-July.	4%	25
*Sara Sirajganj Railway Rs. 75 ..	100	Jan-July.	4%	74½
Sialkot Narowal Railway Rs. 50.	100	Jan.-July.	4%	55
*Sind Light Railway	100	Mar.-Aug.	8%	175
Tapti Valley Railway ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	6%	565
*Upper Sind Light Railway Rs. 100 ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	121

* 4% Int. paid during Construction

THE REWARD OF VOLOUR.

SOME INDIAN RECEPIENTS.

A supplement to the "London Gazette" was issued on the evening of April 15, announcing the appointment of nine officers as Companions of the Distinguished Service Order. Among them is the following:—

Lieut. Gerald Arthur Cammell, of the 44th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.—For conspicuous gallantry at Neuve Chapelle on March 10, 1915. When employed as observing officer, he saw that the second line of the 1st Battalion of the 39th Garhwal Rifles had lost their British officers, and at once proceeded to lead the men. He went forward in the attack with four men under very heavy fire, but was wounded after going twenty yards, as were three of his four men.

Twelve awards of the Military Cross are also made. One is gained by a gallant subadar of the 59th Scinde Rifles, under the following circumstances.

Subadar Parbat Chand, of the 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).—For conspicuous gallantry and exceptionally good service at Neuve Chapelle on March 12, 1915, when he commanded his corps for five hours with marked ability after the European officers had fallen. Subsequently this officer took command of the machine gun section after the British officer had been killed.

The following officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Indian Army have also been awarded the second class of the Indian Order of Merit for gallantry and devotion to duty whilst serving with the Indian Army Corps attached to British Expeditionary Force:—Subadar Makhmad Azam, Lance-Naik Nek Amal, and Sepoy Saiday Khan, all of the 129th (Duke of Connaught's Own) Baluchis.

The Indian Distinguished Service Medal has likewise been conferred upon the following:—Sepoy Asa Singh, 35th Sikhs (attached 47th Sikhs); Naik Mota Singh, 47th Sikhs; Sepoy Waryam Singh, 47th Sikhs; Sepoy Mehr Khan, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), attached 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force); and Havildar (now Jemadar) Bur Singh, Havildar Karim Khan, Naik Narayan, Naik Sahib Sher, Naik Sohan Singh, Sepoy Bahadur Khan, and Sepoy Rami Saran, all of the 57th Rifles.

SKIN-GRAFTING VOLUNTEERS.

PATHIOTIC OFFERS TO A WOUNDED OFFICER.

That there is a large number of people—and a very considerable proportion of them women—who are apparently willing to be deprived of portions of their skin in a worthy cause is shown by the replies to an advertisement which appeared in the "Personal" column of "The Times" in the following terms:—

"Skin.—Officer requires 4in. by 3in. of skin to cover wound and expedite his return to duty; opportunity of unselfish patriot."

The advertiser, one of our Army airmen, is at present in a London hospital recovering from injuries received in a flying accident several weeks ago. When seen at the hospital he had received more than 50 offers from people in various parts of the country volunteering for the skin-grafting operation. Most of the replies came from women, the seriousness of whose offers were shown by one business-like letter, which stated, "If the advertisement is a genuine one and skin is needed for grafting, I offer mine most willingly." Another business-like offer read, "I can very comfortably spare the skin, and you can have it first thing Monday."

The women volunteers included the headmistress of a girls' school, who would require a "guarantee of your need and particulars of the hospital and surgeon and would perform the operation"; a woman resting in London after ambulance work in France who "finds time drag heavily on her hands"; one who says, "there would be no need for me to see you or even know your name"; a girl of 25 who pleads for the chance to help her country, as she has no brothers or other relatives fighting; and one who, declaring her willingness to undergo the operation, adds that she is perfectly healthy, but her skin is very thin.

Among the male volunteers are a London student who is ready to part with a piece of skin on condition that the operation will not disturb his studies for a university examination; a Civil Service official, whose skin "heals very quickly," and who has been "always practically a teetotaler"; a boy of 17 who does not want his letter "in any way to bind me under any obligation to volunteer, as I wish thoroughly to 'count the cost' first"; and a Cardiff man of 45, who also offers his blood, if any be required, "to any extent the surgeons think I can spare without crippling me for life."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 22.

There was a distinct pause in the frenzied buying of jute mill shares that has been the feature of the week with sellers predominating and no further advance in rates was recorded although no actual setback took place. The abnormal heat perhaps too had some effect upon those engaged in the business of share broking, impending their activities to some extent. The highly satisfactory report of the Bengal Coal Co. Ltd. which recommends a dividend of 25 per share had the best effect upon the market in which, however, only a small trade was reported. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 11/12, Ghuskajuri 16/8, Imperial 7/12, N. W. Manbhoom 19, Raneegunge 25/8.

Jute:—Auckland 115, Alliance Ord. 177/8, to 180, Baranagar 86, 87, Clive Ord. 68, 69, Empire Ord. 14, 14/4, Fort William Ord. 69/8, 70, 71, Hooghly Pref. 12/4, Kamarhatty Ord. 164, 165, Northbrook Ord 14/4, Reliance Ord. 136, 137, Soora Rd. 103, 105.

Tea:—Phoenix 59/8, 60.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Steam 3, Nasmyth Patent Press 66.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 93-8.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Improvement Trust Board Meeting, 4-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.

Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 27.

Special Sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, 11-30 a.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 29.

Bombay Medical Union, Paper on "X Ray Treatment of Uterine Fibroids" by Dr. A. K. Contractor, M.D., 7-15 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-4/ and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 6-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

HAMILTON BELL—LOCKE PRICE—On the 10th April, 1915, at St. James' West Hampstead, Second-Lieut. Kenneth Frederick Hamilton Bell, to Frances Locke daughter of the late Major Robert Locke Price, Indian Army and of Mrs. Locke Price.

DEATHS.

BOMFORD—On the 12th April, 1915, at St. Thomas's Home, London, Surgeon-General Sir Gerald Bomford, K.C.I.E., M.D., late Director General, Indian Medical Service, aged 63.

BOURKE—On the 5th May 1915, at the Civil Hospital, Quetta, Florence Irene, of black water fever. Deeply regretted by her mother, brothers and sisters.—North Western papers please copy.

ERSKINE—On the 21st April, 1915, at 5, Guildford Road, Tunbridge Wells, quite peacefully in her sleep. Keith Helen, elder and surviving daughter of the late William David Erskine, 7th Madras Light Cavalry, in her 80th year.

FRASER—On the 11th April, 1915, at Firthview, Rosemarkie, Ross Shire, T. J. Fraser, of Motipur, Behar, India.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

Corps Orders By Major J. W. Hawes, V.D., Commanding B.V.A.

Colaba, May 24.

655.—Duties. C. S. M. Instr. W. Kennedy. No. 3 Company B. V. A., was authorised to proceed to Bombay on duty 21-5-15. Returning to Kirkee on completion of duty.

656.—Proficiency Pay. The undermentioned N. C. O.'s and men have been granted proficiency pay in the class as stated against their names from 1st April 1915 vide "Government of India" Army Department No. H. S. 336 dated 28th January 1915.

CLASS I. AT 6d. PER DAY.
Bombdr. F. W. Petch. No. II Coy.
Gunner J. H. Ingham. No. II Coy.
Gunner A. H. Peel. No. II Coy.
Gunner D. M. Scott. No. II Coy.
Gunner W. L. Dale, No. I Coy.
Gunner G. G. Darvell, No. I Coy.
Gunner A. V. Harris, No. I Coy.
Gunner G. Leach. No. I Coy.
Gunner G. E. Rogers, No. I Coy.
Gunner E. A. Rees, No. I Coy.
Gunner B. J. Short, No. I Coy.
Gunner J. C. White, No. I Coy.
Gunner H. Waddell, No. I Coy.

CLASS II AT 3d. PER DAY.
Gunner H. J. Norie, No. I Coy.
Gunner F. E. Hollis, No. II Coy.

657.—Leave. No 6 Sgt. F. Dixon, E. E.Coy., is granted leave for 6 months with effect from 13-5-15.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Lieut., B.V.A., Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6.15.

March.—The Palace .....H. Finck.
Overture.—The Bohemian Girl ...N. W. Balfe.
Valse.—Always Gay .....A. Joyce.
Selection.—The Yeomen of the Guard Sullivan.
Intermezzo.—Hearts Ease .....A. Macbeth.
Song.—Peace and Rest .....R. Batten.
Two Step.—Get Out and Get Under H. Pether.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. C. B. Baldock and Officers 108th Infantry. The Band of the 108th Infantry under Mr. E. Colonna will play this evening the following programme of music at Chowpatty Bandstand commencing at 6-15.

March.—The Cameronians .....Lovell.
Valse.—Venus on Earth .....Lincke.
Selection —H. M. S. Pinafore ....Sullivan.
Song.—The Yeomans Wedding ...Pomatowski.
Intermezzo.—Vavalleria Rusticana Mascagnis.
Twc Step.—Angelina .....V. Scotto.
Selection.—The Dollor Princess .....L. Fall.
March.—Carry on .....Hume.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIGH PRIEST OF THE BOHRAS.

The High Priest of the Bohras arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Surat. On the Grant Road Station a large number of the members of the Bohra community had mustered to welcome him, as this was his first visit to Bombay after his accession to the gadi. He drove from the station in a carriage-and-four followed by a large procession of the Bohras.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.

The Police has been informed by Mr. M. D. Dadysett, Bar-at-Law, residing at Charni Road, that on Sunday, about 6-30 p.m., when he was sitting on the verandah of his house he saw his Mohamadan servant going across a vacant piece of ground, which is situated at the back of his house. On his calling out, the servant halted, but he continued his course afterwards.

Mr. Dadysett suspecting something wrong, went to his bed-room, and found his gold watch and chain and a pendant attached to it valued at Rs. 725, stolen.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and four deaths from plague and four attacks and four deaths from small-pox were recorded in Bombay on Sunday, the plague attacks being reported one each from Dhobi Talao, Bhuleshwar and Worli. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 61, as compared with 85 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 102 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1797, out of which 42 were found to be plague stricken. B Ward contributed 22 of these, C Ward 14, D Ward 1, E Ward 5, while A, F and G Wards did not contribute any.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG HINDU WOMAN.

An inquest was held at the Morgue, by Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Coroner, yesterday morning, on the body of a Hindu woman, named Jamrootabai, aged twenty.

She had been living with her husband at Tardeo. For some time past she had been ill. On Sunday morning at 9 a.m. she saturated her clothes with kerosine oil and burnt herself to death. The neighbours of the deceased on hearing some shrieks rushed into her room and found her in a blaze. She was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where she succumbed to the effects of burning.

The Coroner pronounced a verdict of suicide.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A HINDU GIRL.

At the Morgue, on Monday morning, an inquest was held by the Coroner, Mr. E. T. Lambert, regarding the death of a Hindu girl, named Krishnabai aged eight years.

On Sunday, at 5-30 p.m. near the Girgaum Back Road, where she lived, she was going to a grocer's shop, by the side of a gutter. From the same side as she was walking a hack victoria, driven by one Suleman Jivan, came up and the near side shaft of the victoria struck her down and the rear wheel passed over her chest. She was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state where she died.

From the evidence of the witnesses it was held that the driver gave no warning; that he was going fast and that he was not aware of the deceased's presence.

The verdict of the jury was that she died being run over by a victoria, driven by one Suleman Jivan, who was responsible for her death.

ENGLISH MAILS VIA MARSEILLESS.

We are informed by the Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Co. in Bombay that an arrangement has now been made for the Homeward and Outward Mails to be conveyed overland via Marseilles. This will commence with the Mails leaving London on Friday 11th June, which will be transported Overland to Marseilles and shipped on board the P. & O. S. S. Khyber, arriving in Bombay by that vessel on Saturday the 26th June.

The s. s. Mooltan sailing from Bombay on the 5th June will be the first Homeward vessel to land the Mails at Marseilles for conveyance overland and they should arrive in London about the 21st June.

As a result of this special Mail Service via Marseilles, the Outward Mail steamers, which will leave the French port on Sundays, cannot arrive at Bombay before Saturdays and the Homeward Mail steamers will therefore leave Bombay on Sunday afternoons.

The first vessel to make a Sunday departure under this revised time-table will be the S. S. Salsette on the 4th July.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH,

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 36,21,082-14-6; Subscriptions from Bijapur Branch, Rs. 1,001-7-5; The Thakore Saheb of Rajkote for May, Rs. 750; People of Porebunder State, Rs. 261-0-9; Subscriptions through Treasurery Officer, Palunpur, Rs. 209; April Bridge Winners, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Rs. 202; 35th Instalment, Kolaba District, Rs. 191-11-6; Subscriptions from Wadhwan Thandar, Rs. 112; Subscriptions from Songadh Thandar, Rs. 111-13-9; Subscriptions from People of Chosar Taluka, South Dascroi, Rs. 45; 6th Monthly Instalment from Officers and Employers Bombay Port Trust, Rs. 44-8; Huzur Dy. Collector West Khandesh, Rs. 20; and H. B. Kotak Esqr., Rajkote (for May), Rs. 15; Total Rs. 36,24,046-7-11.

BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Newby charged Sorabji Ardeshir Wadia, with breach of trust in respect of Rs. 175 belonging to Mr. Merwanji Adulji Bamboat, Dr. Navarrah and Mr. Byramji R. Jijibhoy.

The accused pleaded guilty to all the charges. His Worship sentenced him to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 220, in all or in default to two and a half months' rigorous imprisonment. Some of the complainants were awarded certain compensations out of the fine if paid.

WARNING TO NAVIGATORS.

A notification issued by the Secretariat of the Marine Service of the State of Portuguese India states:—On account of the S. W. monsoon the small lighthouses of Campal, Malim, Reis Magos, Verem e Marca Tejo will be kept unlighted from the 15th June to 15th August. During that time the station of saving lives will carry on its work at Vasco da Gama.

The small lighthouses of Sea Fort Couraca, Simbor Fort and Bank Fort at Brancavara will be kept unlighted from 15th June to 15th August.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

A PLEA FOR HINDI SCHOOLS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In this cosmopolitan city of Bombay people speak all sorts of Indian languages, not to mention other Asiatic and European languages. And one who is not familiar either with the English language, or with the *lingua franca* of India, finds it very difficult to make himself understood by those who do not speak his language. It is not possible for the masses to have a fair knowledge of English, at least the day when our working men will be able to converse in English, if it will ever come, lies in the distant future. If they possess a fair knowledge of Hindi, they can carry on their ordinary business without any confusion of languages, and this applies with greater force to this large city with its many languages and dialects. I do not imply that the study of the Hindi language should in any way be forced upon any persons who do not speak it in their homes, but I wish to draw the attention of the Government of Bombay and of the Municipal Corporation to the great injustice that is done for several years past, and is now being done to the large Hindi-speaking population of the city of Bombay by not providing schools for them.

HOW MANY SPEAK HINDI?

When people are approached and required to exert their influence to open schools for children of Hindi-speaking population, they ask: But where is the necessity of instructing the children of a few 'Bhaiyas' who are scattered all over the city and who form after all a very small number? They have no definite idea of the vastness of their numbers or of their congregating in several well-defined areas in the city. The poor Bhaiya is best known in Bombay either as a milkman, or a watchman or at best as a pan-shopkeeper or tram conductor, and is a negligible quantity in the eye of the ordinary man. But those who are entrusted with the welfare of the people should study the question in great detail and find out what the strength of this community is and what provision it is necessary to make for the elementary education of their children.

As per report of the last census of 1911 taken in Bombay, "Hindustani ranks third in order of importance. With Western Hindi, of which it is a branch, the speakers number 15 per cent. It includes the dialect of Musalmani and is spoken by the 50,000 immgrants from the United Provinces and many other Muhammadan tribes." 15 per cent of the population of Bombay means in round figures 1,50,000 souls. To this number should be added 9,200 persons that speak Rajasthani, which is much akin to Hindi, making a total of about 1,59,000 persons. This figure includes all those persons who use the language loosely known as Hindustani, but who use the two widely divergent scripts, Devanagri and Persian, or in other words Hindi and Urdu. It is not possible by the aid of the census report to separate the figures of people who use the two scripts, but they can be safely taken at one lakh and 59,000 respectively. This is a very rough guess, no doubt, but the figure of one lakh is more an underestimate than overestimate. The former figure is substantiated by the fact that no less than 75,000 persons residing in Bombay were born in the United Provinces, Punjab, Rajputana etc., whose mother tongue is Hindi, besides a large number of such people who are Bombay-born. These one lac of persons form no less than 10 per cent. of the total population of Bombay. The school-going population amongst these can be safely assumed at not less than 5,000, on the lowest calculation of 5 per cent instead of the usual 15 per cent of the total population, taking their special circumstances of residence in Bombay into account. Will you believe me that in this fifteenth year of the 20th century there is not a single school from the public funds for these 5,000 Hindi-speaking children, and that the Schools Committee of our Municipality have made no attempt to open Hindi schools for the benefit of the children of these useful emigrants from the North of India?

URDU 25 YEARS AGO.

The state of primary instruction in Urdu in our city in the early nineties was equally deplorable. In the year 1894, there existed only two Municipal schools and in 1895 two more were added. I have no earlier report at hand, but it can be safely asserted that in 1890 there was not even one Municipal Urdu school. Ten years later i.e., in 1915 the number rose to 25 and at this day the number stands at 48. This was due to the persevering and continued efforts of some of our Corporators, who were justifiably anxious to forward the cause of education amongst Mahomedans of Bombay. But is there any body on the Corporation or the Schools Committee to take up the cudgels for poor *Pardesis* who go quite unrepresented in our City Council?

PRIVATE EFFORTS.

Private efforts made in this direction are neither many nor on a large scale; nor can they go a long way. The rich community of the Marwadis have got an aided day school and a night school which are well attended. The Servants of India Society has been instrumental in opening two night schools for adults in Tardeo and Parel, and these are very well attended. Even children attend these night schools, as there are no day schools where they can go. The complaint of the literate Hindi-speaking men is that as there are practically no Hindi schools in Bombay, they have to leave their children and families in their own places in the North, to get the children educated. If Bombay were to supply schools, they would not be obliged to live here without their families, i.e., without a home life. I have come across several instances in which Hindi-speaking children are obliged to learn in either Gujarati or Marathi schools as they prefer to learn there rather than to learn nowhere, and to remain quite illiterate. Of course in their after life the knowledge of Gujarati or Marathi will not be of much use to them, except for the script. Our School Committee should take up this question seriously and arrange to open about half a dozen schools to begin with in the various parts of the town. Hindi-speaking men are found all over the island, but their chief places are Kalbadevi, Byculla and Parel. In this age of Indian Renaissance everybody, young and aged, has a desire to learn to read and write, provided they are afforded facilities for the same. And such an important and numerous section of our population can no longer be shut out completely from the light of knowledge, which can be imparted only through their mother tongue.—Yours etc.

A. V. THAKKAR.

Girgaum, Bombay.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The present vaudeville and spectacular turns at the above place of amusement have been drawing crowds night after night. Mr. Steve Buckingham and Miss Moore are as entertaining as ever, with their amusing songs and comedy duets, while the Misses Peggy and Rosie quite captivate the house with their dainty dance. Tom Richards is responsible for plenty of fun and humour; but the principal attraction is Captain Collear, the Wild West Indian Cowboy who in addition to featuring "The Cow Boy's Joy Night" and "On the Big Bison Ranch" in which all the artists numbering eight take part, does some single turns such as Double Rifle Shooting, Trick Shooting, the Human Target etc. each item being of a highly sensational nature. As Captain Collear will only remain in Bombay for two nights more, those who have not been to the Palace of Varieties during the past few days would do well to pay the Palace a visit. The management announce a surprise gala night on Thursday next when in addition to the reappearance of the Patriotic Pierrots a number of fresh attractions are promised.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA.

RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 24.

At the Allahabad High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Tudball, the scheme of reconstruction of the Bank of Upper India approved of at a meeting of the creditors held at Meerut under the direction of the Court, came up for sanction.

Mr. O'Connor appeared in support of the scheme and Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru and others representing various creditors to oppose it.

Mr. O'Connor said a large majority of the creditors were in favour of the scheme. Creditors representing Rs. 70,32,000 were in favour of it while those representing Rs. 4,61,000 were against it. These figures represented 1,741 persons for and only 49 against it.

His Lordship remarked that *Prime facie* the Court was bound to uphold the scheme as an enormous body of creditors approved of it and the Court must place great weight to this fact.

Dr. Sapru in opposing the scheme referred to Sec. 153 of the Indian Companies Act and submitted that in spite of the overwhelming majority in favour of the scheme, the court was not bound to sanction it. The Court had to be satisfied that it was a reasonable scheme and sufficiently protected the interests of the minority. It was a matter for the discretion of the court. The scheme proposed was to pay the floating depositors within two years and the fixed depositors had the option of taking preference shares or debentures redeemable after ten years. The appointment of trustees was of no value and the scheme impracticable. The auditors had reported there was no formal valuation of certain securities amounting to twenty eight and half lakhs except the assurance of the directors that the security was ample. Dr. Sapru therefore suggested voluntary liquidation under the supervision of the court as best in the interests of the creditors.

Mr. Nihalchand speaking for the floating depositors, said they should be paid up at once as the scheme did not bind them.

Mr. Sapru questioned whether the creditors were properly consulted. His Lordship said that the only point not clear was the valuation of securities for 28½ lakhs and it would make material difference if the valuation was wrong. If the assets were found to be less the scheme could not be approved of. If the valuation was found to be correct there was possibility of the scheme going through but not otherwise. His Lordship therefore ordered Mr. O'Connor to furnish a statement showing the valuation of the securities for 28½ lakhs referred to and fixed 2nd June for further hearing.

JHANG DACOITY CASE.

EIGHT-TWO CONVICTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 24.

In the Jhang dacoity cases 140 accused were sent up for trial under Section 395 I.P.C., before Mr. Dobson, I.C.S., Special Magistrate, Jhang, on the 15th May.

There were no less than 121 witnesses in the case for the prosecution and for the defence.

The hearing lasted till 3rd May and judgment was delivered on the 20th, eleven accused, including Pir Bakhsh Lambardar of Nekokara, who was a ringleader, have been sentenced to seven years' transportation, one to six years' rigorous imprisonment, 62 to five years' rigorous imprisonment, one to four years' rigorous imprisonment, two to three years' rigorous imprisonment and four to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Fifty-eight accused were acquitted.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK.

SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING.

A meeting of the shareholders of the above Bank was held yesterday evening at the Sharebrokers' Hall, Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey presiding in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Sobani. The greater part of the proceedings was conducted in Marathi and Gujrathi as the majority of the shareholders belonged to the latter community.

The chairman began by explaining the object of convening the meeting of the shareholders. Since the Bank was closed a report had been submitted by the Official Liquidator to the High Court, but so far they were not told what amount they would be asked to pay to be absolved of the liabilities. Considering the large stake of the shareholders, Mr. Hansraj thought, the Official Liquidator should have made no difference between the creditors and the shareholders.

The following resolutions were then put to the meeting and passed unanimously:—

(1) That this meeting of shareholders of the Indian Specie Bank is of opinion that no call should be made upon thm until.

(a) The Official Liquidator has presented to the shareholders a complete report of the assets and liabilities of the Bank exclusive of the shareholders' liabilities.

(b) The Official Liquidator has obtained a decree in the suit he has filed in the High Court of Bombay against the Directors and Auditors.

(2) That this meeting directs a committee (to be appointed by the meeting) to take steps to oppose any call being authorised by the High Court, until the provisions of the first resolution have been complied with and resolves that the shareholders should subscribe four annas per share to meet the cost of such opposition and any further steps that may have to be taken in consequence of the resolution of this meeting and any committee it may appoint.

3. That the meeting is of opinion that a full time liquidator on a salary should be appointed by the High Court with a view to expedite the liquidation and so reduce its costs.

4. That this meeting authorises a committee to be appointed hereafter to ascertain from the Official Liquidator.

(a) Whether he intends to prosecute any of the officers and directors of the Bank for any criminal offence;

(b) Whether he has solved the so-called mystery referred to in his report of April, 1914, and if so to state what the solution of the mystery is.

A Committee was then appointed to carry out the resolutions.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

POLITICAL SUSPECTS BOUND OVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 24.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Chitty and Beachcroft an application was made on behalf of Janranjan Sanyel and two other students of colleges in Calcutta against an order of the Deputy Magistrate of Dacca binding them down to keep the peace.

In December last the Dacca police got information that some political suspects would come there during Christmas to commit a dacoity. They came across five suspects and saw Janranjan talking to those suspects. When those five suspects were arrested the present accused left Dacca and went to Goalundo. When arrested they gave false names.

Their Lordships rejected the application.

LONDON BARBERS SCARCE.

Visitors to London will find that a shave and hair-cut will cost them more than hither-to. A hairdresser, explaining the reasons, fore retiring to the limbo of antiques.

"Prior to the war," he remarked, "at least 50 per cent. of the assistants in London shops were Germans, 25 per cent. French and the other 25 per cent. English Most of the Germans and Frenchmen have gone off to the war and the shortage has led to the paying of high wages."

CRICKET.

HINDU GYMKHANA FIXTURES.

The following fixtures have been arranged for the Season 1915:—

June 12, Bombay Improvement Trust C.C.
June 13, Bombay Young C. C.
June 19, G. I. P. Railway C. C.
June 20, Jolly C. C.
June 26, G. M. C. Gymkhana.
June 27, Gowd Saraswat C. C.
July 3, Parsi Gymkhana.
July 4, New Shiwaji C. C.
July 10, St. Xaviers College Gymkhana.
July 11, Friends Union C. C.
July 17, Govt. College of Commerce C. C.
July 18, Islam Gymkhana.
July 24, B. B. & C. I. Ry. C. C.
July 25, Poona Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana.
July 31, Elphinstone C. C.
August 1, Friends Union C. C.
August 7, Bombay Gymkhana.
August 7, E. D. Sassoon & Co's. C. C.
August 8, Islam Gymkhana.
August 8, Arya Bandhu C. C.*
August 13, Young Zorostrian C. C.
August 14, Elphinstone C. Gymkhana.
August 16 & 17, Poona Gymkhana.
August 21, G. I. P. Railway C. C.
August 22, Poona Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana.
August 24, Parsi Gymkhana.
August 28, Bombay Gymkhana.
August 29, Mohamedan C. C.
September 2, Elphinstone C. C.

QUADRANGULAR MATCHES.

September 6-7 & 8, 1st Match.
September 9-10 & 11, 2nd Match.
September 13-14 & 15, Final.
September 18, Times of India C. C.
September 19, Lusitanian Sporting Club.
September 25, Instituto Indiano C. C.*
September 25, Past and Present R. M. Scl.
September 26, New Mharastra C. C.
October 2, Wilson College Gymkhana.

The death has taken place at Allahabad of 2nd-Lieut. P. W. Norman, R.G.A.

SPORT AT HOME.

MILITARY FOOTBALL.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

If it was the intention of the football section of the 1st Sportsman's Battalion to avenge the defeat sustained by their 2nd Battalion at Nunhead a fornight before, their attempt on April 24, was attended with disappointment. They put a pretty good side into the field, patchy in parts, but on the whole quite useful. As events showed, however, it was not capable of accomplishing its mission. Fresh from their victory in the London Charity Cup, and enjoying the privilege of playing on their high-level sports ground beside Nunhead Station, the smart little home team came out winners by no fewer than 3 goals to nil. This they undoubtedly owe to the excellence of their defence rather than their attack. The goalkeeper was quite first class, the backs fast and sound, and the half-backs clever and resourceful. Apart from the fine display of V. F. Marshall at outside right, whose runs and centres were always a feature of the match, the forwards were not quite up to the standard of the rearguard.

Although having the wind at their backs in the first half, the visitors did not take much advantage of the fact. Nunhead soon assumed the offensive with a characteristic dash by their outside right. They took several corner-kicks and a free kick close in. After being nearly beaten from one of the flagkicks, and barely scooping the ball round a post from a repetition on the other side of the field, Kirton (the Battalion goalkeeper) let one through ten minutes from half-time.

A rattling good second half witnessed some capital shooting by either side. There was not a lot in it on the run of the play, but the home forwards, working hard and most keenly, found time to put on two more goals. Result: Nunhead, 3 goals; 1st Sportsman's Battalion, 0.

LEAGUE TABLES.

Corrected up to Saturday, April 24, inclusive.

FIRST DIVISION.

Sunderland*	5	Tottenham H.	0
Blackburn Rovers*	4	Middlesbrough	0
Liverpool	2	Oldham Athletic*	0
Sheffield Wednesday*	0	Burnley	0
West Bromwich A.*	3	Bradford city	0
Bradford*	3	Manchester	1
Notts Country*	1	Newcastle United	0

Positions of the Clubs to date.

	Goals. Plyd.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Agt.	Pts.
Everton	37	19	11	7	74	45	45
Oldham Athletic	38	17	10	11	70	56	45
Blackburn Rovers	38	18	13	7	83	61	43
Burnley	38	18	13	7	61	47	43
Manchester City	38	15	10	13	49	39	43
Sheffield Wed.	38	15	10	13	61	54	43
Sheffield United	37	14	10	13	48	41	41
Sunderland	38	18	15	5	81	72	41
Bradford City	37	13	10	14	55	46	40
West Bromwich	38	15	13	10	49	43	40
Bradford	37	16	14	7	66	65	39
Middlesbrough	38	13	13	12	62	74	38
Aston Villa	36	13	12	11	62	68	37
Liverpool	38	14	15	9	65	75	37
Newcastle United	37	10	17	10	43	48	30
Bolton Wanderers	37	11	18	8	68	83	30
Notts County	37	8	16	13	39	57	29
Chelsea	36	8	16	12	49	61	28
Manchester U.	37	8	17	12	45	62	28
Tottenham Hotspr.	38	8	18	12	57	90	28

SECOND DIVISION.

The Arsenal*	7	Notts Forest	0
Clapton O.*	2	Leicester Fosse	0
Birmingham*	1	Bristol City	1
Blackpool	1	Fulham*	0
Grimsby*	0	Huddersfield Town	0
Bull City*	2	Glossop	0
Barnsley*	2	Leeds City*	0
Bury	3	Lincoln City*	2
Stockport County*	2	Wolverhampton W.	2
Derby County*	2	Prestone North End	0

Positions of the Clubs to date.

	Goals. Plyd.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Agt.	Pts.
Derby County	38	23	8	7	71	33	53
Preston N. End	38	20	8	10	61	45	50
Barnsley	38	22	13	3	51	51	47
Wolverhampton W.	38	19	12	7	77	52	45
Arsenal	38	19	14	5	60	41	43
Birmingham	38	17	12	9	62	39	43
Huddersfield Tn.	38	17	13	8	61	42	42
Hull City	37	18	14	5	61	53	41
Clapton Orient	38	16	13	9	50	48	41
Livingood	38	17	16	5	58	57	39
Bu	38	15	15	8	61	66	38
Fu	38	15	16	7	53	47	37
Bri	38	15	16	7	62	56	37
Stockport County	38	15	16	7	54	60	37
Leeds City	38	14	20	4	65	64	32
Grimsby Town	37	11	17	9	47	72	31
Lincoln City	38	11	18	9	46	65	31
Nottm Forest	38	10	19	9	48	77	29
Leicester Fosse	38	10	24	4	47	88	24
Glossop	38	6	26	6	31	87	18

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Southend United	4	Millwall	1
Queen's Park R.	3	Crystal Palace	2
West Ham United	1	Norwich City	1
Bristol Rovers	1	Swindon Town	0
Cardiff City	5	Northampton	2
Plymouth Argyle	1	Gillingham	2
Reading	4	Luton Town	0
Southampton	3	Exeter City	0
Watford	2	Brighton and Hove	1

Positions of the Clubs to date.

	Goals. Plyd.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Agt.	Pts.
Watford	38	22	8	8	68	46	52
Reading	38	21	10	7	68	43	49
Cardiff City	38	22	12	4	72	38	48
West Ham United	38	18	11	9	58	47	45
Southampton	38	16	14	5	73	74	43
Millwall	37	16	11	10	50	46	42
Portsmouth	37	16	12	9	54	42	41
Northampton Tn.	37	15	11	11	51	51	41
Swindon Tn.	38	15	12	11	77	59	41
Exeter City	38	15	15	8	59	41	38
Queen's Park R.	38	15	13	12	55	56	38
Brighton & Hove	37	15	15	7	45	47	37
Norwich City	37	11	13	13	58	56	35
Crystal Palace	37	13	16	8	47	60	34
Luton Town	38	13	17	8	61	73	34
Bristol Rovers	38	14	21	3	63	75	31
Plymouth Argyle	37	8	15	14	50	59	30
Croydon Common	38	9	20	9	47	63	27
Southend C.	37	9	20	8	41	63	26
Gillingham	38	6	24	8	43	83	20

SECOND DIVISION.

Swansea Town	1	Stoke	0
Stalybridge	4	Ebbw Vale	0

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

	Goals. Plyd.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	For.	Agt.	Pts.
Celtic	38	30	3	5	91	25	65
Hearts	38	27	4	7	83	32	61
Rangers	38	23	11	4	74	47	50
Morton	38	18	8	12	74	48	48
Ayr United	38	20	10	8	55	40	48
Falkirk	38	16	15	7	48	48	39
Partick Thistle	38	15	15	8	56	58	38
Hamilton Acad	37	15	16	6	58	54	36
Airdrieonians	38	14	17	7	54	60	35
Hibernians	38	12	15	11	59	66	35
Kilmarnock	38	15	19	4	55	59	34
St. Mirren	38	13	17	8	55	66	34
Dumbarton	38	13	17	8	52	67	34
Aberdeen	38	11	16	11	39	52	33
Dundee	38	12	17	9	43	61	33
Third Lanark	37	10	15	12	50	55	32
Clyde	38	12	20	6	45	60	30
Motherwell	38	10	18	10	49	66	30
Raith Rovers	38	9	19	10	53	68	28
Queen's Park	38	4	29	5	27	90	13

FIRST DIVISION.

Rangers	4	Queen's Park	0
Motherwell	1	Celtic	1
Ayr United	3	Clyde	1
St. Mirren	1	Patrick Thistle	0
Kilmarnock	2	Morton	2
Falkirk	1	Dumbarton	0

SECOND DIVISION.

Lochgelly Und	2	Vale of Laven	1
Cowedenbeath	3	St. Bernard	1
Arthurlie	3	St. Johnstone	2

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
Prodical Finance	6
The Caliphate	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	9
LODDON LETTER	7 & 8
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5, 7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Amusements	5
The Empire Day	9
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Heroism of Troops	10
Princess Mary's Birthday	10
Ireland's Ties with France	11
SPORTING NEWS	5
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3
CORRESPONDENCE.	
Primary Education	5
Oil Experts and the Recent Government Reports	10
ILLUSTRATIONS.	
Empire Day Celebration in Bombay	9
Princess Mary	10

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, May 25, 1915.

THE CALIPHATE.

It is unfortunate that the suggestion of Lord Cromer that the Allies should make some definite announcement as to the future of the Caliphate, has not been acted upon. The replies of Ministers to questions in Parliament have been increasingly obscure, culminating in Lord Crewe's recent announcement that "it was not for the Government to bring about by forcible means a situation which would, in practice, compel the choice to fall upon a particular individual, much less to impose a Caliph on the Moslem world." Nobody has yet been able clearly to explain what this means, and that there should be some more clear exposition of the views of the Imperial Government is necessary alike in the interests of Moslem sentiment and expediency. The entry of Italy into the arena may hasten the forcing of the Narrows and the occupation of the Ottoman Capital. There will be severe misgivings, when this takes place, unless Indian and Egyptian Moslems have previously been made acquainted with the intentions of the British Government. No wiser step could have been taken than that of declaring at the outset of the war that the Holy Places of Islam would not be violated. It went a long way to reassure Islamic opinion. The bold step of dethroning the Khedive and raising Egypt to the dignity of a Sultanate, together with the misguided tone of a certain section of the press, gave rise to the baseless rumour that the Allies contemplated an attempt to transfer the powers of the Caliphate to some Moslem potentate outside the Ottoman family. Some of the papers at Home even went as far as to suggest suitable successors with an audacity and impertinence which would have been dangerous had they been less ludicrous, whilst others trotted out all the well-worn theories of Islamic doctrinaires to show that Mohammed Reschid V. is not by the true interpretation of the Koran, the rightful heir to the Caliphate.

That all this is a farrago of nonsense can very easily be demonstrated. Since 1517 the Ottoman Sultans have been the heads of Islam and have been recognised as such by the overwhelming majority of Moslems, as well as by the European governments. They have had all the qualifications save one for their office. These are (1) the possession of the sacred relics,—the Prophet's Mantle, some hairs of his beard and two of his teeth, a piece of stone bearing the impress of his feet, his standard, and the turban of the Caliph Omar; (2) Election by the Assembly of the Faithful. The third is the only qualification which the Ottoman Sultans have lacked, and this is the one which requires that the Caliph is descended from the Quoreish tribe of Arabs to which Mohammed himself belonged. There is one other qualification which has grown up with the passage of time and which is insisted on by all Moslem doctrinaires, namely that the functions of the Caliph can only be exercised by a sovereign, who is in a position of complete political independence. The Ottoman Sultan is the only Moslem potentate to whom political independence can be attributed. In his letter to "The Times" Lord Cromer elaborated this last point of independence and with regard to it suggested that a manifesto to Islam should be issued "acquainting them with the importance which Great Britain, as a great Moslem Power, attaches to the political independence of the Caliph whoever he may be." Commenting on this "The Near East" says

If Islam holds that the existence of an independent Caliph is essential for the valid performance of prayers and other religious duties, it might, unless previously consulted, resent interference with the political status of the present holder of the title almost as much as an attempt to interfere with future appointments. Lord Cromer's proposal, therefore, that the British Government in this delicate matter should keep in close touch with the highest Moslem opinion is eminently sound.

And our contemporary very appositely adds that—

Perhaps the first point to establish in connection with the whole question is that at present no reason is apparent for anticipating any change in the Caliphate.

We hope and believe this last to be true, for in the rupture between ourselves and the Turks, the venerable head of the Ottoman house played no part. But if "complete political independence" is a necessary attribute of the Sultan-Caliph, may not a very awkward situation arise, should the Chief of Islam and an army of occupation both be in Constantinople at the same time? The Sultan has declared that he will not leave his capital and one admires him for his high sense of duty. But is it not necessary, in view of the situation which may arise before long, to prepare Islam for it by some authorised and definite pronunciamento?

There is another consideration. The Turks are intensely proud, and with every right, of their headship of the Islamic world. Apart from all the ramifications of European diplomacy and Prussian guile, they would fight to the bitter end, if they thought that their position in Islam was being challenged. The German officers in the trenches of Gallipoli and the Dardanelles forts are fully aware of the ferocity with which the Ottoman would fight in order to ensure that the sacred relics should not be torn from his country's grasp if he thought they were in danger. That the Turks should immediately be warned that such is not the object of Great Britain and her allies is of the utmost military and political importance, and, if once the manifesto suggested by Lord Cromer were issued, it is evident that it would soon find its way into the Ottoman Empire and become a powerful instrument in the hands of the influential anti-Enver sections there. Such a manifesto might have the effect of bringing the unhappy Turks to their senses at the eleventh hour, and though they must and will pay heavily for their follies, no one desires to see them unduly humiliated.

PRODIGAL FINANCE.

The unwise and uneconomic policy which has dictated the diversion of the net railway surplus to the general revenues of the country needs to be more closely analysed for the purpose of an intelligent apprehension of the great financial evils to which we have referred in our previous articles. It has already been pointed out that during the decade which ended in 1912-13, for which period alone we have complete Parliamentary accounts, the net revenue amounted to 503·35 million pounds including 21.44 millions of railway surpluses. On the other hand the net expenditure was 485.07 million pounds which left a net surplus of 18·25 million pounds. If, however, the railway surplus just mentioned is excluded, the net ordinary revenue would only amount to 481.91 million pounds, showing a net deficit of 3·16 million pounds. But even this is not a true financial exposition of the ordinary revenues of the Empire for the decennium which ended in 1912-13. On the same principle all the net surplus derived mostly from the major irrigation works amounting to 5.79 million pounds, should also be excluded. The net deficit would then aggregate 8.95 million pounds, equivalent to 0.90 million pound per annum or say 1.35 crore rupees. This may be considered as the true financial condition of our ordinary revenue during the decade. It is true that during that period there was a remission of the Salt duty and the net opium revenue was a minus quantity. On the other hand there was a large increase in the Customs duty by reason of the enhanced 1 per cent duty on imports. The total ordinary growth of revenue including Customs duty equalled 10·52 million pounds. We now come to the crux of our contention. It will be seen from what has been just mentioned that the net deficit during the decade was fully nine million pounds. But it has been entirely concealed from the gaze of the general public, who have not a financial critical eye, by reason of the arithmetical *abracadabra* of railway and irrigation surplus. This deficit in the ordinary revenue, in our opinion, could have been reduced considerably had a keen eye been kept on the great spending departments. For, what are the facts? While the ratio of growth of the total net revenue during the ten years works out to 24 per cent., that of net expenditure works out to 36.2 per cent. It will be thus seen how expenditure has been allowed to run ahead of the revenue by 12·2 per cent,—a very serious matter, indeed, which in Parliament would never escape the eyes of financial experts. There is ample evidence of this ratio of expenditure when we come to examine it more minutely in detail. Here is an excellent problem in simple arithmetic for those who care to learn that evidence.

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OF NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1903-04 TO 1912-13.

	Per cent. of Revenue Increase.	Per cent. of Expenditure Increase.
Land	11.00	28.00
Forests	45.60	42.00
Stamps	41.60	25.00
Excise	66.40	100.00
Customs	83.80	56.00
Assessed Taxes	44.40	24.40
Registration	50.00	39.00

Let the reader just glance at the above table of financial statistics. Excise revenue increased by 66.40 per cent. while the expenditure during the same ten years increased fully 100 per cent.! Customs increased by 83·80 per cent while the expenditure equalled 56 per cent! Forest increased by 45·60 per cent while the expenditure almost equalled it. Land Revenue increased only 11 per cent, but the expenditure ratio was 28 per cent. We leave these figures to be digested and ruminated upon until we expound further in greater detail these mysteries of the great spending departments, in order to prove our contention that the prodigals of the spending departments are allowed to increase their expenditure by leaps and bounds beyond the modest limits of the ordinary growth of revenue.

Notes of the Day.

Political Rumours Explained.

We are indebted to a cablegram to the "Civil and Military Gazette" for a piece of news which throws a flood of light on some of the rumours about the new Cabinet and enables us to appraise them at their true worth. A meeting of the members of the Stock Exchange and Baltic, says this message, denounced the attacks on Lord Kitchener and burned copies of the Harmsworth newspapers. The fact that the Harmsworth papers have been conducting a campaign of such a character against Lord Kitchener as to provoke the holding of indignation meetings, has been totally ignored in Reuter's messages, though it is evidently of supreme importance. We know now what is meant when it is stated that it is "generally agreed" that Lord Kitchener will remain at the War Office but will share the War Office with Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Bonar Law. It means that "The Times" (Harmsworth) agrees with the "Daily Mail" (Harmsworth), that the "Evening News" (Harmsworth) agrees with both, and that the "Weekly Dispatch" (Harmsworth) agrees with all three.

The Supreme Facts Suppressed.

What it all means in fact is that the Harmsworth papers having realised that their campaign to oust Lord Kitchener from the War Office was going to fail, started a fresh hare and suggested that Mr. Lloyd George would be sent to the War Office to look after him; then it having been announced, in the meanwhile, presumably, that Mr. Lloyd George was not going to do anything of the kind they immediately suggested Mr. Bonar Law. And all this stuff and nonsense is cheerfully telegraphed out to India by Reuter, the while we are kept in complete ignorance of the attacks on Lord Kitchener, on which these rumours are based. We should not be surprised, presently, to discover that the causes of Lord Fisher's resignation have been common property in England for days past. Possibly, it will slip through in a message to the Viceroy, a special cable to the "Pioneer," a cotton report, or something else that an ordinary intelligent person takes no interest in reading.

The Latest Canard.

We get another example to-day of the insidious fashion in which the campaign against Ministers is being carried on, and the extent to which statements regarding the changes in the Cabinet can be relied upon. Not satisfied with an apparently successful attempt to oust Mr. Churchill, and an unsuccessful one to get rid of Lord Kitchener or relieve him of half his responsibility, Sir Edward Grey is now to be made a victim by these irresponsible factitious people. The reason Lord Lansdowne has consented to join the Cabinet, says "The Times," (Harmsworth), is the urgent necessity of helping Sir Edward Grey whose eyes are giving him trouble. "The time has come when Sir Edward Grey should have an occasional respite and leave his work in the hands of a qualified substitute." The silliness of all this is its supreme feature. On Thursday Mr. Asquith stated in Parliament in the most unequivocal terms that whatever other changes were made, the positions of the Premier and Sir Edward Grey would remain unchanged. It will take more than a statement by "The Times" (Harmsworth) to persuade us that Mr. Asquith did not know what he was talking about, and as Lord Lansdowne's health was such as to justify an announcement a few days ago that he would not join the Cabinet he can hardly be regarded as a "qualified substitute" for an invalided Sir Edward Grey.

Our Cabinet.

As we are six thousand miles away from the scene of action and free from the distractions of every passing rumour we have made a Cabinet of our own, which seems to have as much chance of coming out right as any of the predictions that Reuter deluges us with from day to day:—

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury	Mr. Asquith
Lord High Chancellor	Lord Haldane or Sir J. Simon
Lord Privy Seal	Lord Lansdowne
First Lord of the Admiralty	Mr. Lloyd George
Home Secretary	Mr. Bonar Law
Foreign Secretary	Sir Edward Grey
War Secretary	Lord Kitchener
Colonial Secretary	Lord Selborne
Secretary for India	Lord Crewe
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. Churchill
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Mr. Runciman
Postmaster-General	Mr. Hobhouse
Board of Trade	Mr. Chamberlain
Local Govt. Board	Mr. Henderson
Board of Education	Mr. Samuel
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Mr. Balfour

Two Ministers for Each Office.

The chief object to be arrived at in making a new Cabinet,—on paper,—is to suggest some changes of a startling and unexpected character, but they must at the same time be based on some sort of intelligent ground. We have therefore made Mr. Winston Churchill Chancellor of the Exchequer, because, if he stays in the Government, it is difficult to believe that he will agree to accept any less position than that he vacates. He will, therefore, naturally direct his tremendous powers of push against the occupant of the next most important office, and, as Mr. Lloyd George will have to be fully compensated, that can only be accomplished by putting him into the Admiralty to clear up the trouble that Mr. Churchill is supposed to have created. We have ignored the reports of a dual Secretary of State for War and a dual Foreign Secretary, but an easy solution of the whole problem would be to enlarge on these suggestions and have two Ministers, one Unionist and one Liberal, for each portfolio. Thus Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law might share the Premiership, Lord Lansdowne and Sir Edward Grey the Foreign Office, Lord Curzon and Lord Crewe the India Office, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Churchill the Admiralty, and so on. If two War Secretaries and two Foreign Secretaries, why not two of everything.

The Attacks on Lord Haldane.

We referred the other day to the scandalous attacks that were made on Lord Haldane on the allegation that he had forced a Sheffield firm to scrap its plant for manufacturing shrapnel. It may interest our readers to hear the story of this atrocious exploit of the "Morning Post" and the "Globe" etc., in greater detail. Sir Robert Hadfield, at a recent meeting of his Company, Hadfield's, Limited, of Sheffield was effusively complimentary to the Admiralty, which apparently showed a proper appreciation of Hadfield's but bitterly attacked Lord Haldane because the War Office did not patronise the company sufficiently to please the Chairman. The gravamen of the charge which Tory journalists based upon the speech was that, owing to Lord Haldane's refusal of orders Hadfield's were obliged to break up "a splendid plant for producing shrapnel," which if it had been kept in existence would have "saved thousands of British lives." Sir Robert Hadfield certainly implied that Lord Haldane was responsible, though he mentioned that it was "after the Boer War" that the orders ceased. But the "Daily Chronicle" has now stated that the orders were stopped in the time of the last Conservative Government, and that Mr. Arnold Forster, not Lord Haldane, was the Secretary for War to whom Sir Robert Hadfield "pleaded in vain" that his company's shrapnel plant should be kept going.

The loss of the Bengalee.

It is with no small degree of sympathy that the news of the loss of the Bengalee will be received by Europeans and Indians alike throughout India. As will be remembered this ship was fitted out at the expense of the Bengal Ambulance Corps, and was launched by Lord Carmichael only a few weeks ago. The Bengalee was placed at the disposal of the military authorities for service on the rivers of Mesopotamia, but unfortunately she will not have the opportunity of fulfilling her charitable mission. On Monday night last week while being towed to the Persian Gulf, via Colombo, the Bengalee met with heavy weather and sank in the latitude of Madras, 260 miles out at sea. Fortunately there was no loss of life as there was probably no one on board at the time. The news of the untimely and unfortunate end of their generous gift must have come as a rude shock to the subscribers, Dr. S. P. Sarvadhikary, the Secretary of the Corps, during an interview mentioned that an inspection of the Corps had been held by Colonel Mould, R.A.M.C., who expressed his satisfaction and was even surprised at their efficiency considering the short time they have had for training. The Corps consists of 75 men who are most anxious to play an active part in the present war. It is hoped that in spite of the loss of their vessel the Government of India will make use of this Corps, and give them an opportunity of performing the charitable work they were originally intended to do.

Municipal Reform in Rangoon.

It appears, from a recent telegram, that the Burma Government are, after all, not so reactionary as the reading of the Government of India Resolution on Local Self-Government led one to believe. It will be remembered that the Government of India deferred to the views of the Local Government opposing the claims of the Rangoon Municipality to rank with that of other leading Presidency towns. The Burma Government seems, meanwhile, to have seen the unwisdom of its opposition and has prepared the draft of a new municipal Bill. The changes which have been embodied in the new Bill are numerous and important. But the most important of them is the beginning towards the introduction of the system prevailing in Bombay, namely, the statutory provision for the appointment of a paid commissioner with executive powers, who will not preside at the meetings. The defect in the draft, however, is that no change is made in the number of the Councillors and in the character of their representation. For the secret of the strength of the Bombay system lies not so much in the existence of a paid Commissioner but in the fact that he is responsible to the municipal body, which is in a position to exercise a wholesome check over his actions, whenever it deems it necessary in the public interest. And when even in Bombay, where a comparatively liberal system of franchise prevails, the complaint is not seldom heard of the indirect mastery which the Commissioner is able to acquire, it is obvious that, unless a radical change is introduced in the numerical strength and the character of the Municipality of Rangoon, the post of the Commissioner may easily be converted into that of a virtual municipal autocrat.

Official and Personal.

There will be two vacancies to be filled in the Secretary of State's Council within a few months as Sir David Burr is due to retire on the 16th August, and Sir James Thomson on the 11th September.

Mr. Sturdy, the expert auditor from the India Office, who came in connection with the audit of war accounts will return Home by the 29th instant.

DINNER WITH THE KAISER.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S RETORT TO TACTLESS HERR DERNBURG.

An amusing story of Herr Dernburg's campaign, which shows that there are at least some Americans who refuse to regard a dinner with the Kaiser as entailing a moral obligation to support him, is going the round of the New York newspapers. It appears that Herr Dernburg, the Kaiser's emissary, with characteristic lack of tact, approached Mr. Roosevelt and asked him the reason of his hostility to Germany. "Because I think the position of Germany is wrong," was Mr. Roosevelt's reply.

"But," objected Herr Dernburg, "you and the Kaiser are friends."

"I have a great respect for the Kaiser and admiration for the German people. I object to their war policy—that is all," observed Mr. Roosevelt.

"Nevertheless," insisted Herr Dernburg, "the German Government on your visit there honoured you above any other citizen of a foreign country. Why the Emperor even invited you to dinner."

"So did King George," retorted Mr. Roosevelt. And that, says M. Lucien Bonheur, to whom Mr. Roosevelt related the story, ended the conversation.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ITALY DECLARES WAR.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR RECALLED.

PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

FIVE NEW V. C.'S.

Italy has declared war on Austria.

The Italian declaration of war presented at Vienna recalls Italy's denunciation of the Triple Alliance following on Austria's violation of that alliance. It says that Italy cannot fail in her duty for the fulfilment of national aspirations.

An official German Note says that Italy by a provocative attack on Austria has also broken the Alliance with Germany. The German Ambassador has been ordered to leave Rome with the Austrian Ambassador.

Discussing Italy's plan of campaign in the "Berliner Tageblatt" Major Moraht says that Italy will not respect Swiss neutrality. This is interpreted as possibly forecasting a German attempt to invade Italy through Switzerland.

The King of Greece has had a relapse. Prayers are being offered in the churches for his recovery. A specialist has been summoned from Berlin.

The Stock Exchange and the Baltic Exchange have passed resolutions condemning the attacks made by a section of the press on Lord Kitchener and expressing entire confidence in him. Copies of the Harmsworth newspapers were burnt by the members.

The enemy made several attacks between the sea and Arras, which were repulsed with heavy losses. The French have made material progress and captured several lines of trenches.

"Eye-witness" further describing the fighting north of La Bassee gives several instances of British heroism.

Five more V. C.'s have been gazetted.

KING ALBERT HONOURS LORD KITCHENER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 23.

King Albert has conferred on Lord Kitchener the high order of the Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold.

LATE BRIGADIER-GENERAL BRIDGES.

LONDON, May 23.

Brigadier-General Bridges has been posthumously gazetted K.C.B.

GERMANY BREAKS OFF WITH ITALY.

ITALY'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

ITALY DECLARES WAR ON AUSTRIA.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

AMBASSADOR ORDERED FROM ROME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 24.

Italy has declared war on Austria.

AMSTERDAM, May 24.

An official German Note says that Italy, by a provocative attack on Austria has also broken the alliance with Germany. The Austro-German alliance, welded by comradeship in arms, remains uninjured by Italy's desertion to its enemies.

The German Ambassador has been ordered to leave Rome with the Austrian Ambassador.

ITALY'S JUSTIFICATION.

AUSTRIA'S VIOLATION OF TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, May 24.

The Italian declaration of war presented at Vienna recalls Italy's denunciation of the Triple Alliance, following on Austria's violation of that alliance.

It says that Italy cannot fail in her duty to take against every existing and future menace the necessary measures for the fulfilment of national aspirations. Therefore she considers herself in a state of war from the 24th.

FRESH GUARANTEE OF FINAL VICTORY

PARIS, May 24.

M. Millerand, telegraphing to General Joffre the news of Italy's declaration of war on Austria, says the troops will welcome with joyous enthusiasm the entry of the Latin sister, her action giving fresh guarantee of the final victory of civilisation over barbarism.

ITALY'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN

GERMANY AND SWISS NEUTRALITA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 24.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

Discussing the Italian army in the "Berliner Tageblatt," Major Moraht says Italy's fortress in north Herona will permit a supported deployment in the region of Herona. An advance against Botzen in Austrian Tyrol and, against Villach in Carinthia is projected by Italy. There is also the requisite railway system for an advance on Trieste. Extensive landings on the Albanian coast are not impossible as is likewise an appearance in the Dardanelles region.

A suggestion by Major Moraht that Italy will not respect Swiss neutrality is interpreted as possibly forecasting a German attempt to invade Italy through Switzerland.

KING OF GREECE'S ILLNESS.

BERLIN SPECIALIST ATTENDS.

ATHENS, May 24.

The King has suffered a relapse. Prayers for his Majesty's recovery were offered in the churches in Greece yesterday and were attended by crowds. A specialist has been summoned from Berlin.

GRETNA TRAIN DISASTER,

158 KILLED; 150 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 24.

It is officially stated that 158 were killed and 150 injured in the Gretna train disaster.

Many of the latter have died and are dying.

All the victims were soldiers with six exceptions.

PRECAUTIONS FOR AIR RAIDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 24.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Commissioner of Police has issued a warning that in the event of an air raid windows and doors should be kept closed in order to exclude deleterious gases.

FIGHTING NEAR ARRAS

SEVERAL ATTACKS REPULSED

EMEMY COMPLETELY DEFEATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 23.

A communiqué says:—The enemy made several attacks between the sea and Arras. They were repulsed with very heavy losses. Two further attacks were made at Neuvillstvaast. The enemy momentarily gained a footing but were driven out and left many prisoners.

The Germans exploded several mines in Argonne and strong forces attempted to occupy the craters. Our infantry threw them back to their original line under a storm of bombs and grenades, inflicting very heavy losses. The enemy's defeat was complete.

VIOLENT FIGHTING CONTINUES

MORE TRENCHES CAPTURED.

PARIS, May 24.

The evening communique says that in the region North of Arras, consequent on German defeats last night, fighting continued at certain points with extreme violence. The British progressed east of Festubert.

We advanced several hundred yards northeast of the Lorette chapel and captured prisoners. We captured a series of trenches north of Neuville and groups of houses in the village.. Quiet prevailed elsewhere.

ENEMY WITHDRAWING TROOPS FROM LEFT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, May 24.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Delemont, Switzerland, says that travellers arriving in Switzerland state that Germany has withdrawn many troops from Champagne, Lorraine and the Vosges for Lille and Ypres. Fifteen troops trains passed a point 12 miles from Metz on the 15th May.

DEEDS OF HEROISM.

RECIPIENTS OF VICTORIA CROSSES.

LONDON, May 23.

Victoria Crosses have been awarded to the following:—

CORPORAL WILLIAM ANDERSON, Yorkshires, who at Neuve Chapelle led a party of three bomb-throwers against a large party of the enemy who had entered the trenches. Anderson threw bombs with his companions who were wounded. Anderson afterwards alone fired with a rifle and his promptitude saved the situation.

PRIVATE WILLIAM DWYER, East Surreys, who at Hill Sixty climbed the parapet of his own trench amid a hail of bombs and grenades hurled at close quarters and dispersed the enemy.

PRIVATE ROBERT MORROW, Irish Fusiliers, who rescued and carried into safety under very heavy fire at Messines several comrades who had been buried in debris in the trenches.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT W. B. RHODES-MOORHOUSE, Flying Corps, who although mortally wounded flew thirty-five miles to report the successful dropping of bombs on Courtrai. He afterwards died of his wounds.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT G. H. WOOLLEY, London Regiment, who being the only officer on Hill Sixty at the time with a handful of men resisted all attacks on his trench, although heavily under fire from shells, bombs and maxims.

BRITISH SUBMARINE'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

DETAILS OF THE EXPOIT.

LONDON, May 24.

A detailed report issued by the Admiralty of the operations of submarine E14 shows that she sank a Turkish gunboat *en route* to the Sea of Marmora, where she sank a transport on April 29th, a gunboat on May 5th, a very large transport full of troops on May 10th, and compelled a steamer to run ashore on May 13th. The submarine returned on May 18th.

The Admiral at the Dardanelles says it is impossible to do full justice to the great achievement. His Majesty's appreciation and the rewards have given universal satisfaction throughout the Allied Fleet.

BUDGET OF WAR HORRORS

GERMANS SLAUGHTER THEIR OWN MEN.

TREACHEROUS USE OF WHITE FLAG

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 23.

"Eyewitness" with Headquarters writes—

My last account left two British wedges projecting into the German lines between Richebourg Lavoue and Festubert, two attempts to capture the intervening space having proved unsuccessful. On May 17th however, the attack was renewed and the enemy were gradually driven from the entrenchments exposed to a fire on three sides. The Germans finally reached the limit of endurance and three hundred surrendered. Having joined hands, our men continued to advance and press eastwards, capturing post after post.

"A HORRIBLE SCENE."

A horrible scene was witnessed in this quarter. The remains of a battalion of Saxons having decided to surrender advanced towards our line. Unaware of their intention, we poured a hail of bullets into their ranks, whereupon the survivors, numbering some hundreds, halted, threw down their rifles and waved the white flag. It is doubtful after experience of the enemy's treachery whether our men would have paid any attention. The question, however, was taken out of their hands by the Prussian Infantry. The Saxons' right was suddenly enfiladed by heavy riflefire and the Prussian guns in the fear completed the massacre.

A FORWARD BOUND.

"Eyewitness" comments on the strange spectacle of masses of grey-coated troops being butchered by their comrades under the eyes of the British infantry. The fact that they were Saxons was a source of regret as the latter had been cleaner fighters and had proved more chivalrous and less brutal than the Prussians and Bavarians. The bite was taken out of the enemy's position just two miles long and embracing the whole German front trenches and in many places the whole series of hostile entrenchments representing a forward bound of five-hundred yards. The German losses were heavy.

ENEMY AN EXCELLENT TARGET.

In the narrow trenches there was often no room to escape and the only alternatives were death or surrender. On some places the trenches were heaped with corpses, the enemy offering an excellent target as they were driven back in large numbers along the communication trenches. Our losses were not light but were less severe than in previous fighting of a similar character. By Tuesday night we had captured over six hundred prisoners and several machine-guns. Although they were wet through and covered with mud, nothing seemed to dampen the ardour of our men.

A RUSE THAT FAILED.

One satisfactory incident was the destruction of a party of sixty Germans dressed in khaki. They advanced to our trench and called out:—"Don't shoot. We are Grenadier Guards!" The officer who went to meet them was suddenly fired on whereupon our men who were prepared for possible treachery immediately opened fire and charged with the bayonet. All sixty were killed.

A LUCKY DISCOVERY.

A fortunate incident occurred in the fighting on Sunday morning. After a somewhat easy capture of the German front trench several wires were discovered. We immediately cut the wires and then traced them to a dugout nearby where a dead German pioneer was found seated with the switchboard of a dynamo exploder by his side. He had evidently been killed by a shell-splinter before we reached the trenches. Seven mines were afterwards discovered and it seems probable that there was deliberately little resistance at this point in order to entice our men to occupy the trenches where they would have been conveniently massed before being blown up.

BRITISH HEROISM.

"RETREAT BE DAMNED."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

One General, after fighting, described the London Rifle Brigade as the finest battalion God ever made.

The following incident illustrates the spirit shown.

A portion of the trenches had been almost wiped out by the enemy's fire.

Captain Railston, of the First Rifle Brigade, was commanding, and when a retirement was suggested, retorted "Retreat be damned," and carried on so successfully that although Capt. Railston was twice buried and wounded, he bluffed the Germans all day.

Capt. Railston and three survivors kept running along the trench firing rapid when the Germans advanced, and held the position till two companies of supports arrived.

TEN GERMANS PICKED OFF.

Captain Easton, of the Fourth East Yorkshires, also displayed the greatest bravery.

Although three times wounded he paced along the ranks exhorting the men to continue firing.

Sergeant Cooke, of the Dublin Fusiliers was sniping from the top of a farm and picked off ten Germans as they were crawling back to the trench.

He then jumped down, ran to the trench and levelled his rifle at the surviving officer shouting, "Hands up."

He then brought his prisoner in.

"COME ON YOU BLIGHTERS."

At another part of the line detachments of three regiments who had been shelled for hours were at length overjoyed to see the Germans advancing.

They jumped on to the parapets shouting "Come on you blighters and fight it out."

The Germans came on and were blotted out by a concentrated fire.

Perhaps the hardest task fell to the recently arrived Yorkshire and Durham Territorials, mostly miners, who were pushed into a gap the day the Canadians suffered.

The Northerners after a tornado of asphyxiating bombs repelled heavy infantry attacks till the evening when they retired in an orderly manner.

A PRIVATE'S HEROISM.

Private Lynn, of the Lancashire Fusiliers, particularly distinguished himself during an attack by gas.

Though chocking and coughing Private Lynn lifted a machine gun on to the parapet and played upon the advancing enemy, forcing them to retreat.

Private Lynn had to be dragged away and died of gas poisoning that evening.

SHELL TRAP FARM.

Another hot corner was a farm which had been christened "Shell trap Farm."

This was held by some of the Monmouths, most of whom had been placed out of action by shells.

A survivor swam the moat and reported to Headquarters.

He was told to return and tell his comrades to hang on.

He returned shortly afterwards and a bandolier was thrown across the moat with the message "They will stick on like grim death" and they did so till they were relieved.

A SOLDIERS' BATTLE

The Northumberlands, Warwicks and Argylls were engaged in the attack on St. Julien on April 26th.

They suffered severely from gas but remained steadfast.

It was altogether a soldiers' battle, we escaping annihilation, which was inevitable according to all rules, by sheer dogged fighting.

CHEERING WITH SHATTERED LEG.

The Territorial Yeomanry including the Somersets, Leicesters and Essex fought alongside the most famous cavalry regiments and were not the least.

The Cavalry clung to shattered trenches and afterwards advanced as if on parade.

As an instance of bravery shown Major Chrichton with his leg shattered sat on the ground cheering his men of the 10th Hussars to renewed efforts.

PRESS ATTACKS ON LORD KITCHENER.

MEETINGS OF CONDEMNATION

COPIES OF HARMSWORTH PAPERS BURNT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 24.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Stock Exchange and the Baltic Exchange have passed resolutions condemning the attacks made by a section of the Press on Lord Kitchener and expressing entire confidence in him.

Copies of the Harmsworth newspapers were burned by the members.

SIR EDWARD GREY.

A FRESH CANARD.

LONDON, May 24.

"The Times" says that the reason why Lord Lansdowne consented to join the Government is the urgent necessity of helping Sir Edward Grey, whose eyes have lately been giving trouble.

The time has come when Sir Edward Grey should be able to have an occasional respite and leave his work in the hands of a qualified substitute.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE & COMMERCE

TRADE REQUIREMENTS OF EUROPE

ENORMOUS DEVELOPMENT ANTICIPATED

THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S DIVIDEND

GERMANY'S WINDOW DRESSING.

Our correspondent forecasts the issue of a loan in London by the Union Government of South Africa.

He draws attention to the fact of England being temporarily a debtor to the United States for the first time in history, and explains how this has come about.

The future of the money market, the United States' Steel Corporation, the P. & O. Company's affairs, and Germany's window dressing finance are commented upon with much interesting detail.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 30.

A feature of the week has been the appearance of a Victorian Government loan. It is definitely stated that at least two millions of this loan, which forms the bulk of the sum asked for, is to be spent in England. The condition of our market and investing resources was proved by the result of the appeal, for applicants were allotted less than sixty per cent of the amounts applied for. It is expected that before long the Union Government of South Africa will issue a loan in London. This is likely to be for a substantial sum, as apart from other expenses, South Africa will have a budget deficit of two millions and requires nearly four millions for harbours, railway and public works generally. The quantity of business on the Stock Exchange has fluctuated between three thousand markings a day to about three thousand seven hundred. As has been the case since the commencement of the year, parcels of stock have been small.

AMERICAN RAILS ACTIVE.

There has been a fair amount of investment business among gilt edge securities and Home Rails, although business has fallen off to some extent, have presented a firm front. American rails continued active under New York influence, and although there was a slight reaction in prices at the commencement of the week there has since been recovery. In this market a good deal of favourable attention has been paid to United States Steel and Canadian Pacifics. In the South African market Modderfonteins have been a strong element. Copper shares have continued to attract interest but for the moment Rubbers and Oils are comparatively quiet.

ENORMOUS REQUIREMENTS OF EUROPE.

The Americans have certainly taken the bull by the horns and are buying freely in their own market and thereby influencing our Stock Exchange in general and the section dedicated to their own securities in particular. The why and wherefore of this I ventured to foreshadow in more than one letter towards the close of last year. The United States occupies to some extent the position that Great Britain did during the Napoleanic wars; though in view of the enormously increased requirements in the present war she is able to share that position with us. The requirements of Europe are gigantic, and though Great Britain has been able to supply an enormous quantity of ammunition, Khaki and other requirements, to the United States the countries of Europe must look for a huge list of requirements; a fact which, by the way, to some extent applies to Argentina as well. The Americans see that this great flow of trade is likely to increase after the war, and the United States has made up its mind that the war is not going to be a very long one. Therefore, the people are in an optimistic frame of mind and inclined to buy and speculate freely. They have cleared our market of all liabilities outstanding on the declaration of war and it is said that already we are temporarily a debtor country to the United States; certainly the first time we have ever held that position in the history of the two countries.

FUTURE OF THE MONEY MARKET.

All this is important to note in considering the future of our money market. It is true that just now there is a plethora of money in Lombard Street and that even the Government's new measure by which a free market in Treasury Bills is current at the Bank of England has not proved sufficient to influence rates. Our own money market is subject to local laws and conditions and the same may be said of that of the United States. But both are also liable to influence one upon the other, especially since the war broke out. This is a fact to be taken into

(*Continued on page 8.*)

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 7.)

consideration when realising the tendency of our market to break out of control. New York will probably be in a position to enforce shipments of gold before long. America it must be remembered has now an elastic monetary system and this, together with the great exhaustive effects of the war on European finance, may have the effect of making her the centre of borrowing by other countries and thereby to some extent to compete with London as the Banking centre of the world. Fortunately, it will not suit New York to see London's place usurped and definite understandings exist between the banking fraternity of the two countries.

U. S. STEEL CORPORATION.

It is needless to say that the Stocks of the United State Steel Corporation has attracted as much attention as any other description in the market. The common stock now stands at a higher quotation than was the making-up price on the eve of war; while as in the case of most other American securities the market has been cleared of the large quantity of commitments. The almost hysterical demand for munitions of war, to say nothing of railroads, shipbuilding, cars, etc., is naturally having a most benificent effect on the business of the Corporation. No dividend is being paid at the present time on Steel Common Stock, and I do not think that distribution will be resumed for some time. For last year the profits were nearly two million dollars short of the sum required to pay the full dividend on the seven percent Preferred Stock. During the early part of the current year increase in business was anticipated and has taken place, but thanks to indifferent prices commanded the profits have not increased as much as might have been hoped. But now that the great American railroads are placing orders and the demands by the belligerent countries for orders for steel for all purposes are resulting in steady employment of the Corporation at high pressure and an improvement in prices.

P. & O. COMPANY'S DIVIDEND.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, familiarly known as the "P. and O" is the latest of the shipping firms to announce a dividend in every way satisfactory; the effect was that the price of the Stock immediately rose five points to 290. Of course, unlike the Royal Mail which made so disappointing an announcement, the P. & O. has not had adverse influence caused by poor Argentine trade. It may be noted that the distribution is better than it at first appears. It is at the rate of ten per cent per annum for the half year. Hitherto the Directors have paid ten per cent by two distributions of three and a half percent and six and a half per cent; but now they think it advisable to make two distributions of five per cent each. Where the dividend is really better than it at first appears is in the fact that the Directors announce it free of income tax. That tax is now at the rate of half a crown in the pound, so that on the present interim dividend it represents twelve shillings and six pence per cent. Recently dividends have been announced less income tax. Presuming the dividend for the year is five per cent. free of tax, the total improvement on the year will be twenty-five shillings.

DIVIDENDS ON DEFERRED STOCK.

The feeling regarding the year's prospects of the P. & O. is optimistic. One of the reasons why the dividend is now announced free of income tax, is that the distributions to the British India Stockholders, whose stock was taken over by the P. & O. was always declared free of income tax. This, by the way, reminds me that at the last meeting Sir Thomas Sutherland stated that the dividends on the Deferred Stocks of the P. & O. would be at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum for, said he, the British India shareholders are not going to be satisfied with less than they have been heretofore receiving. Of course, the war has since dislocated the services of both lines. But authorities do not consider that the results will be unsatisfactory. There is very reason to believe that the Government when it has made use of the Company's vessels have paid satisfactorily although, of course, not at the exorbitant rates extorted from many private firms and individuals by many shipping companies since the outbreak of hostilities in August last. Even the ships that have been employed in ordinary trades have not been charging the abnormally high freights paid in many didections; still payments have been considerably above the average.

GERMANY'S WINDOW DRESSING.

It is comforting to learn that in one direction, at any rate, the inquisition into Germany's friends in England has been carried on with a thoroughness that leaves little to be desired. The banks have made, during the past two or three months, a vigorous scrutiny of payments that might filter through to enemy's country with the result that though there may still be a few instances of Germany's friends over here sending money for the purchase of bombs and munitions, the total must now be reduced to a comparatively harmless total. On the other hand sovereigns have been finding their way recently to the Reichsbank through neutral countries, especially via Spain and Portugal. But the fact has leaked out in official quarters and little difficulty has been experienced in dealing with the matter. It will be very interesting to learn after the war exactly how the imposing gold reserves published by the German State Bank are made up. In lieu of any inside knowledge of the secrets of this window dressing, which it must be confessed have been extremely well kept, official critics and writers over here have been obliged to accept most of the published statements in making their deductions.

POSITION OF THE REICHSBANK.

"The Times" has awakened to the true inwardness of the returns of the Reichsbank. In view of what I stated at the commencement of the year and have persistently repeated since, the following from the leading London journal's issue of Monday last, is notable.

"We have every reason to believe that the Reichsbank has taken gold from the Austro-Hungarian Bank, which held over 50 millions before the war and has made no return since. No doubt a certain amount of gold has been allowed to go abroad, but probably not more than about 15 millions. Among the highest banking authorities in London considerable scepticism exists as to the accuracy of the Reichsbank returns, about which German veracity is thought to be no more likely than on other subjects; but the Reichsbank would hardly understate its actual gold stock, and its failure is all the more remarkable."

The statement about the probable transfer of Austrian gold to Berlin, I made at the end of last year and I have never since ceased to point out that the authorities have without doubt lied about the position of the State bank and lied to their own advantage.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 22.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Major W. Rowan-Robinson.
Lieut. G. H. Drummond, 1st Life Guards.
Lieut. C. A. Fowke, Oxford and Bucks.
Lieut. the Hon. W. Fraser, Gordons.
Lieut. G. F. Hall, Engineers.
Lieut. V. Hine, Essex, Yeomanry.
Lieut. J. Marracks, Medicals.
Lieut. W. D. Wills, North Somerset Yeomanry.
Lieut. H. Shell, Lincolns.
Lieut. Sir R. V. Sutton, 1st Life Guards.
Lieut. H. Seton-Karr, 1st Life Guards.
Second-Lieut. W. Ackroyd, 1st Dragoons.
Second-Lieut. G. Alexander, 10th Hussars.
Second-Lieut. R. Bustard, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. D. Butler, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut. G. H. Cartwright, 5th Londons.
Second-Lieut. A. J. Clark, Royal Fusiliers.
Second Lieut. J. L. Cunningham. 2nd Life Guards.
Second-Lieut. C. C. Davies, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. R. Hodgkins, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. B. F. Hogg, North Somerset Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut. E. G. Lutyens, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. D. F. McConnell, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. A. Rome, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. W. Scott-Watson, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. C. Wauchope. Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. S. Wardell, 10th Hussars.
Second-Lieut. J. S. Woolley. 1st Life Guards.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Second-Lieut. H. C. Munro, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. H. E. Widnell, Seaforths

WOUNDED MISSING.

Lieut. A. C. Hobson, 2nd Life Guards.
Second-Lieut. J. Brewster, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. S. Townsend, 2nd Life Guard.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. W. Blatchley. Leinsters.
Second-Lieut. E. Croft-Smith. King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. M. Hope, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. J. S. Poole, King's Royal Rifles.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. R. Wakefield. Irish Fusiliers.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED WOUNDED PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. R. B. Evans, Shropshires.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.—NOT WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. W. Taylor, Northumberlands.

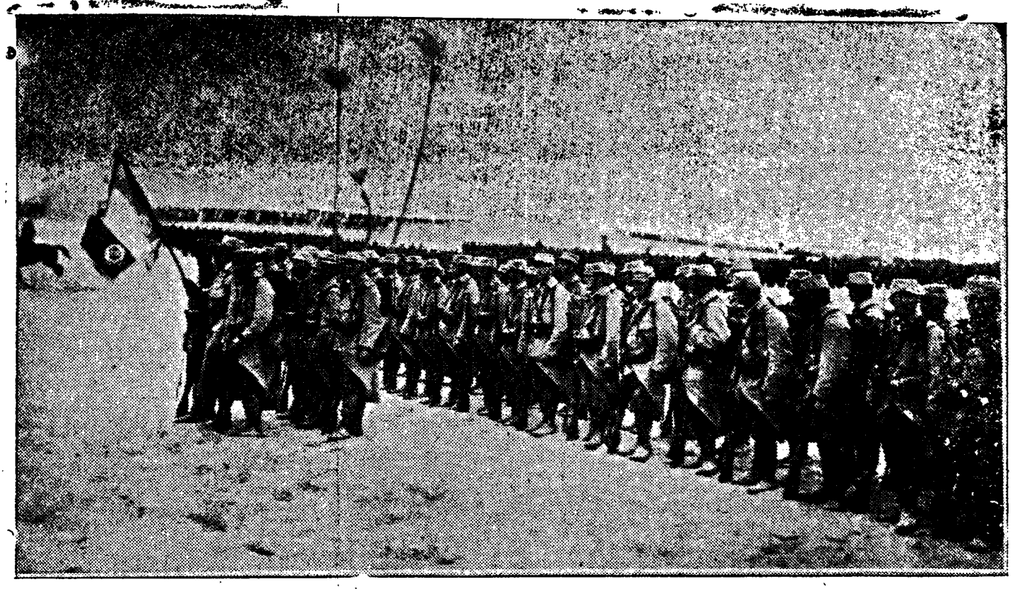
KILLED.

Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable P. Evans-Freke. Leicestershire Yeomanry.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Alexander, Yorkshires.
Major W. R. Campbell, 14th Hussars.
Major C. H. Corbett. 18th Hussars.
Major B. Liebert, Leicestershire Yeomanry.
Captain T. Neville, 3rd Dragoon Guards.
Captain L. S. Denny, 5th Dragoon Guards.
Captain R. E. English, North Somerset Yeomanry.
Captain G. W. Hay. North Lancashires.
Captain T. Stewart-Jones, Sussex.
Captain E. F. Rutter, East Lancashires.
Captain H. McL. Lambert.
Lieutenant C. Peake, Leicestershire Yeomanry.
Lieutenant S. P. Thomson, Leicestershire Yeomanry.
Lieutenant A. F. Turner, Leicestershire Yeomanry.
Lieutenant G. M. Chapman, Medicals.
Lieutenant G. H. Lunan, Medicals.
Lieutenant J. H. Leckie, 1st Dragoon Guards.
Lieutenant C. F. Wilson, 5th Dragoon Guards.
Lieutenant E. Taylor, 18th Hussars.
Lieutenant H. Canton, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant G. B. Rayner, Essex.
Second-Lieutenant J. C. R. Davies, Essex.
Second-Lieutenant C. S. King Munster Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant W. Parker, Munster Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant C. Herron, 2nd Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieutenant C. N. Browne, 1st Dragoons.
Second-Lieutenant T. E. Brooks. Leicestershire Yeomanry.
Second-Lieutenant S. B. Morgan, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant F. T. Knight, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant G. Leak, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant S. Gudgeon, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant W. H. Raley, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant F. Martin, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant G. Bagshawe.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major G. A. Egerton, 19th Hussars.
Captain W. K. Blair, Artillery.
Captain J. E. Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieutenant G. Mitchell-Innes, 19th Hussars.
Lieutenant E. D'O. Aplin, Gloucesters.
Lieutenant H. Beacall, Shropshire Light Infantry.
Lieutenant R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant G. Hopley, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieutenant D. C. B. Davies, Artillery.

THE FRENCH IN EGYPT.



Reproduced form "The Illustrated London News."

For the first time since Napoleon's day: French soldiers under arms and now as our allies near Alexandria.

BRITISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT THE FRONT.

Reproduced form "The Illustrated London News."

Sir John French and some of the men to whom he has given such well-deserved praise.
Watching the march to the trenches.

Second-Lieutenant K. Monro, Northamptons.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 22.

The following casualties are announced:—

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant G. Stephen, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant H. P. Panton, Medicals.
Second-Lieutenant P. A. Brooke, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant G. E. Beaumont, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant F. Richards, Hampshires.

MISSING.

Lieutenant J. A. L. Stewart, Rifle Brigade.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 22.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General D. G. M. Campbell.
Lieut.-Col. A. F. H. Ferguson, 2nd Life Guards.
Lieut.-Col. O. Smith-Bingham, 3rd Dragoon Guards.
Major P. Hardwick, 1st Dragoons.
Major L. M. Dunbar, 5th Dragoon Guards.
Major H. S. Sewell, 4th Dragoon Guards.
Major E. Northen, 19th Hussars.
Major H. G. Spencer, North Somerset Yeomanry.
Major H. B. Matthews, North Somerset Yeomanry.
Major W. F. Ricardo, Leicester Yeomanry.
Capt. E. W. Miles, 1st Dragoons.
Capt. the Hon. J. Grenfell, 1st Dragoons.
Capt. P. D. Stewart, 3rd Dragoon Guards.
Capt. C. G. Leslie, 3rd Dragoon Guards.
Capt. R. Lechmere, 5th Dragoon Guards.
Capt. H. Colmore, 7th Hussars.
Capt. A. Courage, 15th Hussars.
Capt. the Hon. W. Nugent, 15th Hussars.
Capt. E. Lyon, 18th Hussars.
Capt. G. Osborne, 19th Hussars.
Capt. H. O. Tanner, 19th Hussars.
Capt. S. P. Bell, Artillery.
Capt. F. A. S. Morgan, Artillery.
Capt. P. Pechell, Essex Regiment.
Capt. G. Codrington Leicester Yeomanry.
Capt. F. Hanburg, Leicester Yeomanry.
Capt. F. Blacker, Rifle Brigade.
Capt. R. Husey, 5th Londons.
Capt. A. C. Oppemheim, Rifle Corps.
Capt. A. Gallagher, Munsters.
Capt. R. Lansdale, West Yorks.
Capt. F. Barkas, Durhams.
Capt. R. Fitz G. Glyn, Army Service Corps.
Lieut. Lord A. Sutherland Leveson-Gower, Horse Guards.
Lieut. G. F. Steele, 1st Dragoons.
Lieut. A. W. Waterhouse 1st Dragoons.
Lieut. W. Williams-Wynn, 1st Dragoons.
Lieut. V. H. Misa, 2nd Dragoon Guards.
Lieut. H. Grimshaw, 3rd Dragoon Guards.
Lieut. C. Chisholm, 9th Lancers.
Lieut. Lord J. Chesham, 10th Hussars.
Lieut. H. C. Hudson, 11th Hussars.
Lieut. C. Wauby, 18th Hussars.
Lieut. L. S. Lloyd, 18th Hussars.
Lieut. G. T. Hanmer, 19th Hussars.
Lieut R. Settle, 19th Hussars.
Lieut. G. F. Gough, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut. G. H. T. Wade, East Lancs.
Lieut. J. V. Atkinson, Essex Regiment.
Lieut. T. W. Best, Leicester Yeomanry.
Lieut. G. Longrigg, North Somerset Yeomanry.
Lieut. E. A. Brock, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. C. T. Smith 3rd Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut R. Boosey, 4th Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut. R. Carington 5th Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut. J. Nettlefold, 5th Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut E. G. Wallace, 5th Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut. C. Humbert, 10th Hussars.
Second-Lieut. R. H. C. Thomas, 10th Hussars.
Second-Lieut. P. Chasemore, 18th Hussars.
Second-Lieut. G. W. Meredith, 18th Hussars.
Second Lieut. C. H. Miller, 18th Hussars.
Second-Lieut. D. Carbery, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. H. Phear Artillery.
Second-Lieut. F. Holmes, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. D. Barr, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut. M. G. Browne, East Lancs
Second-Lieut. S. Casson, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut. W. A. Salt, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut. A. R. Wilkinson, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut. M. Holroyd, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut. A. N. Powell, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. R. Carolin, Essex Regt.
Second-Lieut. E. Griffen, Essex Regt.
Second-Lieut. C. Brewer, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. A. Betts, Londons.
Second-Lieut. W. Lanejoynt, Londons.
Second- Lieut. B. Pocock, Londons.
Second-Lieut. B. Scott, Londons.
Second-Lieut. W. Hillyer, 2nd London Engineers.
Second-Lieut. W. Detmold, 6th Reserve Cavalry.
Second-Lieut. L. C. Gibbs, North Somerset Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut. H. P. Holt, Essex Yeomanry.

KILLED.

Major P. Dove, Sherwoods.
Major the Hon. C. Mitford, 10th Hussars.
Captain G. Bowlby, Horse Guards.
Captain G. G. Stewart, 10th Hussars.
Captain de Tuyll, 10th Hussars.
Lieut. Dalrymple, Highland L. I.
Lieut. T. Davson, Horse Guards.
Lieut. G. Johnston, Essex Yeomanry.
Lieut. H. W. Parr, South Staffordshires.
Lieut. the Hon. C. Phillipps, Horse Guards.
Second Lieut. Lord S. Compton, Horse Guards.
Second Lieut. G. Pullen, Horse Guards.
Second Lieut. G. Reid, Essex Yeomanry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. W. Kevill-Davies, 9th Lancers.
Lieut. L. J. Lloyd, Shropshires.
Second Lieut. K. Meakin, North Staffordshires.
Second Lieut. J. Morgan, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 22.

The following are the names of officers in the 123rd list from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

Lieut. B. D. Collins, I.C.S., 13th Sherwood Foresters (attached 2/2nd Gurkhas).
Lieut. G. Gordon, (attached 12th Lancers).
Captain D. Dudley, 91st Punjabis.
Captain C. M. Mollaly, 2/2nd Gurkhas.
Major G. Rooke, 2nd/10th Gurkhas.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lt.-Col. F. Renick, 40th Pathans.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. R. H. L. Minchin. Unattached list, Indian Army (attached 1st Royal Irish Rifles.)
Second Lieutenant A. B. Blaxland, (attached Sherwood Foreters).
Second-Lieut. K.D.A., Macmillan, Indian Army Reserve Officers (attached 58th Vaughans Rifles).
Captain H. G. Chesney, 4th P.A.V. Rajputs.
Major F. N. Thomas, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Captain N. H. H. Ralston, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
Captain E.R.P. Berryman, 2nd/39th Garhwal Rifles.
Lt.-Col. F.B. Hill, 40th Pathans.
Lt.-Col. C. W. Tribe, 41st Dogras.
Captain R.N.F. Patrick, 42nd Deolali Regiment.
Lieutenant P. B. Herbart, 44th Merwara Infantry.
Lieutenant F. C. Debutts, 55th Cooke's Rifles.
Captain H. J. B. Sparling, 37hth Wilde's Rifles.
Captain G. S. Bull, 58th Vaughan's Rifles.
Major J. W. Milne, 82nd Punjabis.
Major H. A. Carlton, 90th Punjabis.
Captain C. H. F. Nixon, 91st Punjabis.
Captain J. E. G. Carlisle, 107th Pioneers.
Major H. Mulseberg, 127th Baluchis.
Captain A. G. Stone, 1st/3rd Gurkhas.
Captain J. G. Skene, 8nd/8th Gurkhas.
Captain C. B. Buckland, 2nd 18th Gurkhas.

SUFFERING FROM GAS POISONING.

Second-Lieutenant N. R. Roberts, unattached List, Indian Army (attached Lancashire Fusiliers.

Third list from the Mediterranean Force:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major G. D. E. Winley, 14th Sikhs.

WOUNDED.

Jemadar Dulla Khan, 26th Mountain Battery.
Major W.S. Prentiss (severely), 69th Punjabis.
Captain W. S. J. Scruby (dangerously), 69th Punjabis.
Major N. C. Little, 1st/6th Gurkhas.
Captain J. S. Dallas, 1st/6th Gurkhas.
Captain F. B. Abbott, 1st/6th Gurkhas.
Subedar Kulia Thapa, 1st/6th Gurkhas.

GERMAN REPRISAL.

39 OFFICERS UNDER ARREST.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs received the following communication in mail week:—

The American Ambassador presents his compliments to his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and, with reference to the telephonic message referred to in the last paragraph of the Note Sir Edward Grey was good enough to address to him on the 19th instant asking for the names of the thirty-nine English officers in Germany who have been placed under arrest as a reprisal for the treatment of German submarine crews in England, has the honour to quote the following telegram he has just received from the Ambassador at Berlin:—

The list of officer is as follows:—

CAPTAINS.

Robin Grey, Royal Flying Corps.
George Eliott, Royal Irish Regt.
Coke, Scots Guards.
Jump, 1st Dragoons.
Montgomery, 7th Dragoon Guards.
Spence, Middlesex Regt.
Ashton, 2nd Life Guards.

LIEUTENANTS.

Houldsworth, Gordon Highlanders.
Master of Saltoun, Gorden Highlanders.
Goschen, Grenadier Guards.
Campbell, Royal Horse Guards.
Ivan Hay, 5th Lancers.
Hunter-Blair, Gordon Highlanders.
Keppel, Coldstream Guards.
Lord Garlies, Scots Guards.
Trafford, Scots Guards.
Colin Compbell, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Fitzroy, Scots Guards.
Hamilton, Gordon Highlanders.
Bingham, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
Cartwright, Middlesex Regt.
MacLeod, Royal Field Artillery.
O'Malley, Royal Munster Fusiliers.
Robertson, Gordon Highlanders.
Wavel Paxton, Coldstream Guards.
H. G. McNeile, Coldstream Guards
Hickman, 4th R. Irish Dragoons.
Graves, Royal Scots.
Graham Watson, Royal Scots.
French, Royal Irish Rgt.
Palmer, 2nd Life Guards.
Allistone, Middlesex, Rgt.
Rogerson, 18th Hussars.
Sanderson, 4th Dragoons.
Stewart Menzies, Scots Guards.
Gage Brown, 1st Life Guards.
Schoon, King's Royal Rifles.
Joliffe, Scots Guards.

Officers have been placed in arrest barracks at the following places:—15 at Magdedburg, 7 at Burg, 1 at Torgau, 13 at Cologne, 1 at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, 2 at Rastant to be transferred to Karlsruhe, Baden.

Captain Robin Grey is a relative of Sir Edward Grey. He was reported as missing in October and as prisoner at Torgau in November. He was decorated in September with the Legion of Honour for distinguished service in the field.

The Master of Saltoun is the eldest son and heir of Lord Saltoun. His brother, Lieutenant Simon Fraser, Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in October.

Lieutenant Gerard Goschen, younger son of Sir W. E. Goschen, late British Ambassador at Berlin, was for a short time honorary attache at the British Embassy in Berlin. More recently he was Private Secretary to Lord Edward Cecil, Financial Adviser in Egypt. He acted as Private Secretary to his father during the visit of the British Squadron to Kiel in June 1914. He obtained a commission in the Grenadier Guards on the outbreak of war.

Captain J. S. Coke is a half-brother of Lord Leicester.

Lord Garlies is the heir of Lord Galloway; he is twenty-three years of age.

Lieutenant Ivan Hay is the third son of Lord Erroll. He was page to Queen Victoria and King Edward.

Lieutenant R. O. D. Keppel is the third son of Lord Albemarle and was wounded last year.

Lieutenant D. W. Hunter-Blair is a nephew of the Right Rev. David Hunter-Blair, Abbot of Fort Augustus, N. B.

Lieutenant Sir Alfred Hickman succeeded his grandfather to the baronetcy in 1910. He was wounded in action.

Captain B. G. Jolliffe (not Joliffe) is a grandson of the first Lord Hylton.

Lieutenant E. B. Trafford is the third son of the late Mr. Edward Trafford, of Wroxham Hall, Norfolk, and a relative of Lord Petre.

Lieutenant Wavell.Paxton was an attache at the British Embassy in Vienna.

A TELEGRAPHIST'S REMARKABLE PLEA

FOUR YEARS FOR CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 24.

At the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Justice Chamier dismissed the appeal of Rajendranath Ray, telegraphist, Benares, who had been convicted by the Sessions Judge, of criminal breach of trust and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment. The charge against the accused was that he had embezzled the cost of certain telegrams booked by him as signaller at the City Office and transmitted them on wrong forms as telegrams received from one or other of the sub-offices. The defence of the accused was that he had done this in order to bring to the notice of the Department the fact there was a grave defect of procedure in this respect and such swindles could be perpetrated easily without being detected.

His Lordship held the defence put up was a remarkable one, but was false. He was unable to accept the plea that the accused had all along acted in good faith and confirmed the conviction.

THE EMPIRE DAY.

CELEBRATION BY BOMBAY HINDOOS.

Under the auspices of the Empire-Day Committee, a gathering of the representative members of the Hindoo community was held at Jahverbag on Monday at 9 a.m. in celebration of the Empire-Day, the Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth presiding. By kind permission of the military authorities, some of the wounded Indian soldiers, who have returned from the front, were also present. They seemed to take a keen interest in the proceedings.

At the outset prayers were sung by all those present for the victory of Great Britain and the Allied forces.

The Hon. Mr. N. M. Samarth, in opening the proceedings said they had met there that day to take part in the annual celebration of what was known as Victoria-Day or Empire-Day, the anniversary of the birthday of Victoria the Good of blessed memory. The movement was originally started as Victoria-Day in Bombay in 1886 and received an impetus when Lord Meath inaugurated Empire-Day in England in the year 1902 with the laudable object, as he explained, of making the subjects of their common sovereign all over the Empire "set the world an example of how righteousness exalteth a nation" and to enable them to do so, he desired to unite them "by all the bonds which could truly unite a free, enlightened and loyal people." That was an excellent conception and worthy of being associated with the revered name of the late Queen-Empress Victoria, who exemplified, by word and deed, how righteousness exalteth a nation and in whose beneficent reign two great boons were conferred upon India, one of which brought enlightenment and the other guaranteed freedom and both together secured loyalty to the British Throne.

TWO GREAT BOONS.

The two great boons he referred to were the establishment of Universities in India in 1857 and the granting of the great Charter to the Princes and People of India known as the Proclamation of 1858. The Universities were designed and destined to lead the people on from darkness unto light. And the Proclamation of 1858 held out to India the prospect of being liberated from bondage unto freedom under the British Crown. Without Western education and culture which the Universities imparted, the Proclamation of 1858 would have remained very much like an undeciphered manuscript of archaeological interest. And but for the Magna Charta of 1858, the output of the Universities, the aristocracy of intellect, moving and leading the people of India in their political career, would have drifted aimlessly without a rudder and without a chart. Thus the great torch-lights of English education set up in India and the gracious Proclamation of a righteous Sovereign, reaffirmed by her august successors to the throne, had conjointly helped to uplift and uphold the people of India in their upward and onward course of national advancement and had generated that profound loyalty based on reasoned conviction and religious adoration of righteous sovereignty, which had manifested itself with unsurpassed spontaneity and enthusiasm in the hour of England's need and peril. Educated Indians had gradually indoctrinated the Princes and people of India with their own conviction that the British nation was, by instinct, a righteous and a freedom-loving nation and that their salvation lay in remaining loyal to the British connection. That had been the teaching of educated India for at least the last thirty years, if not more. And the result had been that enthusiastic demonstration of loyalty throughout the land which had astonished the outside world,—that whole-hearted and unstinted support in men, money and war material, which India had joyfully and dutifully given to the cause of righteousness which their King-Emperor and his Ministers and the great British nation had manfully espoused. (Cheers.) But for the disabilities imposed on them, the response of the historic clans and heroic races of multitudinous India at the present juncture to the clarion call of duty on the battle-field would have been so tremendous as to stagger and bewilder, confound and humiliate the Teuton foe by outnumbering and overpowering his boasted legions. (Cheers.) However, as things went, India's answer to Germany in putting into the field 28 regiments of cavalry and 124 regiments of infantry was gratifying enough and it was still more gratifying that the actual achievements of the Indian forces were such as to have evoked the glowing eulogy of the Prime Minister at the Guildhall meeting the other day that "the battle-fields of France and Flanders bore an undying tribute to their bravery." (Cheers.)

LORD HARDINGE'S SERVICES.

For this splendid opportunity given to India for fighting on the battle-fields of France and Flanders on behalf of their Sovereign, credit was due to the courage wisdom and statesmanship of Lord Hardinge, (Cheers), whom they had learnt to regard, esteem and venerate not only as a great, Viceroy but as a trusted tribune of the Indian people. (Loud cheers). It was the unanimous wish of the people of India that his Lordship's term of office may be extended to a suitable period beyond the termination of the war.

This year's celebration of Empire-Day by them was unique and had a significance of its own. They had already noticed the presence in that Hall, by kind permission of the authorities, of wounded Indian soldiers who had returned disabled from the front,—gallant fellow-countrymen who had shed their blood for their Sovereign and for the Empire to the lasting credit and glory of their Motherland. (Cheers.) He had no doubt but that the meeting would enthusiastically acknowledge their great services and offer to them the homage of the heart which they richly deserved. (Applause).

Mr. R. B. Mantri then proposed that this meeting most strongly condemned the uncivilised and inhuman methods adopted by the Germans in sinking merchant vessels, in drowning innocent men, women and children, in making use of poisonous gases and in generally resorting to brutalities unparalleled in the history of modern warfare.

RAO BAHADUR JOSHI.

Rao Bahadur Joshi in seconding the resolution remarked that a special interest attached to the celebration this year, because events had occurred in the Far West which had an important bearing on the relations existing between India, Great Britain and other parts of the British Empire. Last year they had to deal with two classes of critics. One of these belonged to that species of their own people who denounced all loyal demonstrations and called into question their need and utility. They need no attack any importance to the opinions expressed by these critics, for, it was gratifying to find that the war had made them alive to the necessity, utility and wisdom of these demonstrations and of identifying Indian interests with those of the British Empire. The other class belonged to that section of the friends of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy, who were often described in the columns of the London Thunderer as "English experts on Indian affairs." These prophets smelt disloyalty, unrest and disaffection among every section of the educated Indians and confidently prophesied that unless the Government adopted most stringent measures a dangerous rising would take place in India. No trouble, no rising had occurred in any part of India, and during the year all classes had continued to be as loyal, as law-abiding and as faithful as they were before.

According to the Hindu *Shastras* man's highest religious duty consisted in refraining from doing harm to living beings. Germany had done a grievous injury to an innocent people and England was perfectly justified in drawing her sword for the protection of an oppressed and helpless people. In defining the duties of Kings Manu said that a good King should always afford protection to those who are *Shatri-bhischapyupadrata-i.e.*, molested by a formidable foe, and therefore the present war was a war of righteousness. To Indians it had in one respect, proved a blessing because it had changed the attitude of the so called "Expert" critics towards them and they had now ceased to talk disparagingly about the educated Indians and the imaginary Indian danger. Indeed this war had given us an opportunity to prove to the satisfaction of the English nation that the loyalty of the Indians was not merely a lip-loyalty, that they were devotedly attached to the British Raj and that they were ready to shed their blood for the glory and defence of the British Empire.

They were grateful to the English people and the English press for all the good things they had said about India and they earnestly hoped that all this good-will, all this affection and appreciation and this recognition of their equal right and joint partnership with the interests and fortunes of the Empire would last long and that the same would not disappear with the disappearance of the clouds of war.

He thought the time had certainly arrived when they can safely request the Premier and the Home Government to fulfil the promises of the Proclamation of 1858 which remained still unfulfilled. They hoped that the Premier would be able to give a practical shape to his sympathetic words and views and that at no distant date they would be able to see Indians,—Hindus and Parsis, Moslems and Christians,—holding the posts of Majors and Colonels and Captains and Admirals in the army and the navy of India.

Righteousness is on our side, and our divine Gita says whereever is righteousness there is Lord Krishna and whereever is Lord Krishna there victory prosperity and happiness are assured. Let us therefore pray for the glory and prosperity of the British Empire and for success to British arms.

The resolution was adopted.

Dr. Dandekar then proposed the second resolution which was as follows:—That the meeting of the ever loyal and dutiful Hindu citizens of Bombay records its profound admiration and heartfelt gratitude towards Lord Hardinge, the sympathetic and wise statesman.

Mr. K. N. Mogre seconded the proposition which was put to the meeting and passed unanimously.

The Secretaries of the Empire Day Committee were then authorized to forward the copies of the resolutions passed at this meeting to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay and his Excellency the Viceroy.

Various speakers spoke in Marathi and Hari Kirtan was sung for the sucesss of by Indian soldiers on the battle-field. Hurri Kirton was sung for the success of the Allies and the meeting dispersed after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The Government as well as the Public offices were dressed with the Union Jack and als the merchant ships in the harbour were gaily adorned with flags and buntings from stern to stern in honour of the day.

EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATION IN BOMBAY.

Photo by Mr. G. M. Jayakar.

The Hon. Mr. Samarth (garlanded) in the middle of the second row. The wounded Indian soldiers, who were permitted to attend the celebration, were garlanded and are seen both in the front and back rows.

AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 24.

The Empire-Day was celebrated as a general holiday in Simla to-day. The schools, Civil Courts, and European places of business were all closed and the British flag was flown. Sunday saw the unfurling of the Italian colours from the few Italian places of business, immediately Italy's attitude towards the war became known.

HAECKEL ON BRITISH CIVILIZATION

MINGLED FEELINGS.

Professor Ernst Haeckel, the German naturalist, has tendered his resignation as an honorary associate of the Rationalist Press Association; and it has been accepted by the Board of Directors. The Association published English translations of some of his chief works, such as "The Evolution of Man," "The Riddle of the Universe," and "Wonders of Life."

The following is an extract from the letter of Professor Haeckel to the Association, dated March 18:—

With deepest regret I must decline any longer to be a member of the Rationalist Press Association, though I shall always retain a high opinion of its scientific aims and philosophical criticism. I have reached my 81st year, and my health is steadily declining. I may live only a short time, and any prospect of reconciliation with England is for me excluded, even after peace is made. It is a matter of course that my great admiration of the British civilization, and of its leading representatives (Shakespeare, Byron, Newton, Darwin, and so on) cannot be decreased. My present feelings of veneration and gratitude to the numerous friends in England, Scotland, and the British Colonies also cannot be decreased, since for 50 years my relations with them were of the most cordial character; but in a political sense I must despise England deeply.

THE LATE MR. R. P. STONEHAM.

The news of Mr. R. P. Stoneham's death, when fighting at the western front, was received in Bombay by his friends with the deepest regret. Only a few weeks ago it was announced in dispatches that he had been awarded the D. C. M., and last mail brought the news that he had obtained a temporary Commission as a Second-Lieutenant in the Sherwood Foresters, being attached to the battalion which was stationed in Bombay prior to the war.

Mr. Stoneham joined the staff of the Bank of Bombay in November, 1913, and during the comparatively short period he resided here, made himself many friends by his cheery disposition and engaging personality. As a sportsman he was in the first fight, being a most popular member of the Bombay Gymkhana, and represented the Club both at football and cricket.

When the war broke out, and it became known that the Bombay Volunteer Rifles had offered to contribute a motor cyclist detachment to the Indian Expeditionary Force, Mr. Stoneham was amongst the first to offer his services. His letters from the front were brimful of good spirits with cheery remembrances to the host of friends and acquaintances he had left behind. His loss will be very much felt in many Bombay circles where he was extremely popular.

"£50 SAVED."

SCHOOLBOY SOLDIERS.

The following report of an interesting Berlin incident reached the "Standard" office by an indirect route during mail week:—

The leading German Socialist newspaper, "Vorwarts," publishes the following remarkable communication from one of the members of its staff—remarkable by reason of the amazing frankness with which the burning desire of the German people for peace is portrayed with a clearness that cannot be misunderstood:—

"Last Sunday I witnessed a painful scene. I sat in a simple tavern in the middle of Treptow Park. There were present the wives of various soldiers away at the front and several men. Conversation turned to that subject which to-day inspires every man and woman with emotion. I need not state in so many words what the men and the women said. Anyone who lives among the people knows what was said. The one burning desire, the one ardent hope, was discussed. At a table, alone, sat a man. During a pause in the conversation this individual remarked:—'So far as I am concerned the war can last another ten years; I have already saved fifty pounds since last August.' An icy silence followed these brutal words. The women had grown pale, and looked at the man as though he were a monster, as though he were something too horrible to contemplate. There was a silence of several minutes. The man, noticing the effect of his words, stammered that he was a saddler, and he and his class were making their money out of the war. Then the tongues of the women were loosened. They told him hard and bitter truths. They drove him from the tavern. The excitement among those present could not be subdued after his departure. One woman sat quietly in the throng of angry people and wept all to herself. When they left the tavern the women were still showing their indignation that amid the universal mourning for kith and kin there should be talk of fifty pounds saved: miserable savings for hundreds of thousands of lives."

AT FIVE PENCE PER DAY.

The military authorities announce that prisoners of war may be supplied to farmers in the province of Eastern Prussia to assist in gathering in the hay and corn harvests, beginning in June. Such landowners and farmers in Eastern Prussia who require such assistance are directed to apply to the respective local authorities without delay. In cases where the prisoners of war are required to take the places of Germans at the front; they will be supplied by the Imperial Government free of all charges to the agriculturists; in other cases the employers will be required to pay a daily wage of five pence, together with full board and lodging.

The Socialist newspapers are making more complaints concerning various methods adopted by the authorities to bring pressure to bear on the boys in German schools to join the Guard of Youth (Jugendwehr), a military organisation intended to make good soldiers of schoolboys between the ages of fifteen and eighteen. In many districts it appears that the teachers, who are, of course, State officials, have done everything possible to induce the boys under their authority to join these brigades, and threats have been uttered against those who, acting on the advice of their parents, have been reluctant to enrol themselves. The "Vorwarts" and many other Socialist journals denounce in strong terms the illegality of such proceedings, and demand that the Imperial Government shall interfere to prevent the smaller officials of the Education Department from taking too much upon themselves. This, again, is significant of growing popular feeling against militarism.

SOCIALISTS AND PEACE.

Edward Bernstein, the Socialist leader, is continuing his campaign in favour of his demand that the Socialists of all the combatant countries shall use their influence on the side of peace, and he makes it quite clear that he does not approve of the policy of the majority of his own party in Germany in supporting the Government after the declaration of war. Bernstein writes: "I must refer to the effect of our support of the war on the Socialist parties of other countries. Many non-German Socialists, who know us well and judge coolly and fairly, cannot understand our attitude, and have declared to me that they were disappointed and chagrined thereby. Is that a matter of indifference to Germany? I think not. The feeling towards Germany of the civilised world is a factor which cannot be ignored. It is a matter of great importance to retain, or if lost, to regain, the good will of the Democrats of other countries. German Liberals ought to understand that as well as German Socialists. I am not authorised to speak on behalf of those other Socialist members of the Reichstag who on March 20, like myself, walked out of the Chamber to avoid voting for the Budget, but this much I can say, that not one of us was less concerned about the welfare and the safety of Germany than those who remained and supported the Government."

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

STORY OF THE CHABBA DACOITY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, May 24.

In the Lahore Conspiracy case on Saturday the Government Advocate stated at the very outset that Dalip Singh, the approver, who had not yet given his evidence before the Commissioners, had died yesterday from cholera.

A group of witnesses (Head Constable Asghar Ali, constables Ilm Din, Said Ali, Rukan Din and Muhammad Sadiq and Sub-Inspector Mushtaq-ul-Hassan) formally deposed to the disposal of the bloodstained clothes, pieces and chemicals of bombs and the body of the dead dacoit Amli.

Banna Ram, a draftsman, proved the plan of the scene of the Chhaba dacoity.

Hira Chowkidar, Bhagwan Dass (nephew of the murdered Sahukar Beli Ram), Mussamat Bhag Devi (his widow), Kindan Lal, Hana Raj and Buta Ram (his sons), gave full details of the Chabba dacoity, and described the murder of Beli Ram, the wounding of the widow and her sons, the breaking open of safes and almirahs, the taking away of their contents including papers, account books, gold and silver, jewellery, use of bombs and firearms, death of one of the dacoits, and struggle between the dacoits and villagers. They identified certain property produced in the Court while the list of the stolen property read out to the witnesses was recognised as being correct.

PURSUIT OF THE DACOITS.

Ganda Mal, a physician of Amritsar, having identified a gold ring the stones of which he had got reset for Bhag Devi, several men of Chabba who had resisted and pursued the dacoits and had been wounded by the latter by blows from lathis or pistol shots or bomb explosions, corroborated the previous evidence in this dacoity. One of them was a life-cripple and another became totally blind as the result of bomb explosions.

Imam Din deposed to Kala Singh's arrest at the scene of the dacoity and the recovery of burglars' instruments from him on the night of the crime.

Parah Dayal Patwari was told in the course of a conversation with some of the accused a little before the Chabba dacoity that they would shortly pay up in full the debt which one of them owed to Beli Ram.

Phaggu Teli and Cama (sweeper) described the visit of a party of the accused to Bakhahish Singh, an accused.

Sri Chand Patwari was an eye-witness to a quarrel between Beli Ram and one of the accused over money transactions a few days before the dacoity was committed at his house.

Lambardar Kishen Singh of Kikar, Zaildar Pal Singh of Cilwali and Police Inspector Amir Khan deposed respectively to the seditious talk of Waiawa Singh, an accused the Lambardar's report to the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, the man's arrest and finally his release by that officer on the Zaildar's recommendation.

Sardar Ali, a physician of Adri Katan gave Lal Singh a very bad character, explained his previous *challan* under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and deposed to his collection of a party of dacoits at his house and an abortive attempt at dacoity towards the *Patti* side.

Ganga Singh, Lambardar of the same village, gave evidence against Udam Singh an approver, and Khushal Singh, an accused.

This finished the evidence of 159 witnesses.

FAMOUS CLUB CLOSED.

HOW THE WAR HAS CHANGED LONDON HABITS.

The Four Hundred Club (London), closed on May 1, evening until further notice. In the intimation sent out by the secretary, it was stated that the date of reopening would be announced in due course.

The closing of this very popular night club follows fast on the heels of the closing of Willis's Rooms, the old Lotus Club. In that case the idea is to keep closed until after the war. The club enjoyed a very good luncheon business, but the licensing restrictions and the fact that many of the best-known patrons of night clubs have left, for the front rather curtailed the appeal of Willis's Room and it was decided to shut down until more favourable times.

Murray's which is one of the best-conducted clubs in London, thanks to the vigilant zeal of Mr. Jack May, the managing director, is to make a bold bid for the luncheon trade. That what is essentially a night club should find it desirable to cultivate a mid-day clientele is an eloquent sign of the change that the war is making in the habits of Londoners.

It is a well-known fact that the ten o'clock closing rule has more than halved the profits of the majority of night clubs, which the War Office as regarded the arpended largely on the sale of expensive wines for their revenue. The ill-favour with which the Har Office as regarded the attendance of officers at these clubs has also to a lage extent militated against their prosperity, and it would come as no surprise to find other night clubs following the example of Willis's and the Four Hundred and closing down for the duration of the war.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Anti-German Feeling.

The "Statesman"—In the circumstances almost any ebullition of wrath would have been comprehensible. The violence of the outburst might have been expected in England to be in direct ratio to the extraordinary toleration and hospitality extended to Germans throughout the British Dominions before the war. The pages of "Who's Who" swarm with the names of naturalised Germans whose business successes have been made possible by the easy-going toleration of the English people and on whom, in many cases, rewards and dignities have been heaped by the British authorities. To this there has been no faint analogy in Germany. It may be considered illogical that wrath should now be poured out on these innocent persons. In circumstances such as the present, however, the actions of the calmest people cease to be governed by logic. That the innocent are suffering for the guilty is consistent with the entire tale of misery which has been unfolded since Germany refused to allow the case of Servia to go to arbitration and delivered her ultimatum to the unoffending Belgian people.

The Educational Member.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika"—It is also an open secret that there is a strong section of Anglo-Indians who do not wish that the appointment should go to Sir Sankaran Nair mainly for two reasons: firstly he is too independent and his ability is far above the ordinary run of Civilians; and secondly, it means the loss of an appointment to the Civil Service. The Anglo-Indian papers have not yet openly opposed his appointment, though the subdued way in which some of them have spoken shows clearly that they do not approve of this act of the Viceroy. Then, at least one Provincial Government, it is understood, has protested against Sir Sankaran Nair's getting the contemplated appointment on the curious ground that in these days of Hindu and Mahomedan or inter-Hindu caste struggles he is not a proper adviser, and suggested a man, fit in their opinion, but not in the opinion of the people, for such a task. So the matter is yet beset with many and serious difficulties. We trust, the good Viceroy will display his usual independence and strength of character on this occasion. By doing an act of mere justice to the Indians on the eve of his departure from this country His Excellency will confer a great obligation on them. We must also say that if Sir Sankaran Nair be thrown overboard, then it is far better that the membership should go to an Englishman than a mediocre and non-representative Indian.

Irrigation and Revenue.

The "Hindu"—A much more material aspect of the development of irrigation in India was that raised by Lord McDonnell. After pointing out the inadequacy of the expenditure on irrigation since the middle of the last century and the disparity between the amount of 45 millions spent thereon since those days and the amount of 370 millions spent on Railways, Lord McDonnell said that it occurred to him to be open to question whether the Government in India ought to take from the cultivator such a heavy revenue as was derived from irrigation. Having regard to the indirect benefits conferred on the public exchequer of which Mr. Marsh enumerated, it seemed to him to be worthy of consideration whether there should not be an abatement of water charges in favour of cultivators of irrigated areas. It may be, that the irrigation revenue as such raised in India, is based on lower rates than are found in other countries in the world. But, as Lord McDonnell indicated, India's chief industry is agriculture, and considering the nature of the large and recurring assessments made by the Government on the cultivators' holdings. Lord McDonnell's statement that the ryot is bearing too great a share of revenue production, and that means should be found to tap fresh sources of taxation in substitution of charges on agriculture, will be endorsed by all thoughtful students of economic conditions in India.

Agriculture and Co-operation.

The "Pioneer":—As pointed out in the Government of India Resolution of June 1914 on co-operation, in no direction is there a wider field for the benefits of co-operation than in the agricultural world. It provides the cultivator with the necessary capital to purchase improved seed, manures and implements which have been attested and approved by agricultural experts. While the Agricultural Department provides knowledge, the Co-operative Credit Societies supply the means to enable the cultivator to take advantage of that knowledge. Beyond doubt there is a vast field in India, with all its varying conditions of soil and climate, for the agricultural scientist. To many the work of the Agricultural Department is a sealed book, but to those who follow its activities with interest the signs are clear that much good has already been accomplished and that the keen desire is present to take advantage of all the opportunities offered for effecting further improvements.

LONDON'S LAST HORSED TRAMWAY-CAR

Jogging along from the Bricklayers' Arms Old Kent-road, to Rotherhithe, the last horsed tramway-car in London rumbled over its final journey on the night of May 1, before retiring to the limbo of antiques.

The "last appearances" of horsed tramway-cars in London have been almost as numerous as those of a retiring footlights favourite; but with the withdrawal of the Bermandsey "bumpers" their day has really ceased to be.

HEROISM OF TROOPS.

MR. BALFOUR'S TRIBUTE.

A VISIT TO THE FRONT.

Mr. A. J. Balfour occupied the chair at Mr. John Buchan's concluding lecture on the War at the Bechstein Hall on April 26. There was a large attendance. In a speech at the close of the lecture Mr. Balfour incidentally disclosed the fact that he had recently been to the front, and paid a warm tribute to the heroism of the troops.

Mr. Balfour, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said:—I am sure there is not one who has listened to the lecture who does not feel as I feel, that we could not separate without expressing our thanks to the lecturer for the interest which he has excited and the instruction which he has communicated. (Cheers.) He has, indeed, surveyed the whole field of the war both from its material and from its moral aspects. He has not described, indeed, particular military operations. He has hardly dealt with the larger strategical conceptions underlying the operations, though he has touched upon them in words which I think are full of sober wisdom. But though he has not dealt with the military incidents, he has pointed out both the material and moral causes which are influencing the course of the war as it proceeds and must determine the character of the peace by which the war will be concluded. It would be inconvenient and unsuitable if I were to attempt to go over the ground which Mr Buchan has so admirably surveyed. He draws cautiously from such statistics as are available to the public a sanguine view as to the general course of the military operations. I have no desire to traverse any of his statements, though I think he himself showed in parts of his speech that some of the forecasts as regards the resources of our opponents in men and material have been perhaps over-sanguine, or, at all events, are not sufficiently solidly based for us to count too much upon them.

GERMANY'S LESS FAVOURABLE POSITION.

But there is one broad fact which I think we may take for our comfort—for that is unquestionably a fact. If you cast your eye back to the early days of the war, and to the march—the triumphant march—of the German forces through Belgium, and look at their position now it is clear that that position is incomparably less favourable than the Germans hoped it would be. Not only that, but incomparately less favourable than it might easily have been had the chances of whether those efforts be the efforts of the side? Not only have the inclinations of these military forces gone on the whole our way, but it is perfectly clear that both materially and morally the relative position of our enemy is far less strong than it was at the beginning of the operations. I remember talking to a military correspondent who was in a Belgian town when a certain section of the German Army marched through the street where his lodgings were. He was an American correspondent, and I remember his vivid description to me of the endless tramp, hour after hour—I think it lasted 36 hours—of battalions of infantry, regiments of cavalry, batteries of artillery, all spick and span, all going out as if on parade. There was absolute discipline, perfect order, everything in its place. Whenever you lifted up a corner of the blind and looked at it, whether by day or by night, you saw this military nightmare going on, unchecked, unchanged, and apparently utterly irresistible. Well, it very nearly was irresistible. Up to a certain point it was irresistible. But it has been arrested; and when an invasion like that is checked and thrown back, as this has been checked and thrown back, as this has been checked and pens the war never can pursue the same course, and never can reach the same results, as those who initiated the war had once—you might also say—the right to expect. That is a great thing. (Cheers.)

But it is not everything, and undoubtedly, as Mr. Buchan has so well said, until the final consummation is reached the efforts of the Allies, great as they are, must not only not relax, they must, if possible, increase, whether those efforts be the efforts of the mechanic at home or of the soldier abroad.

MARVELLOUS COURAGE AND ENDURANCE OF THE TROOPS.

I do not quite agree with those who think that in this country we do not realize what this war means to us, and what it means to those who are fighting our battles from amongst ourselves, who are risking their lives and sacrificing their lives in this great world struggle. But I do think, for reasons into which it is not worth while to enter, that we have not all the chances that perhaps we might have of realizing in detail the kind of heroic struggle which is now going on at the front. And, remember, the fortitude which our men are showing is of a kind not easily realized from any written account of battles, and especially modern battles. You must imagine not merely the general behind the fighting lines keeping in his hands the general direction of operations. You have to consider the work of the men in the trenches, very often not knowing what is going on next door to them, intent on the immediate stress and struggle in which they are engaged, with none to advise them, with perhaps little expectation of help from outside, having to take their own determination and carry out their own share of the common work under circumstances of difficulty and danger which we, whatever our powers of imagination, necessarily find it difficult to realize. The names of these heroes cannot appear in any written account. They are too many; their stories are too varied. It is difficult even to get the facts after the battle. But if you go, as I have had recently the opportunity of going, to the front, and talking personally with officers engaged in directing and assisting in these great deeds, you get an impression which it is very hard to convey of the marvellous courage and endurance, the cheerful and serene heroism, now being shown by our men at the front. (Cheers.) Measured by every test of war we know that that heroism stands out under, as it were, a splendid illumination. We hear of battalions losing a proportion of their numbers which would have been thought impossible in previous wars. But what we cannot do, and it is impossible to do, is to leave this statistical view of war and try and follow the individual courage and heroism of the man who does not know at the moment whether his side is winning or losing, whether the next moment may not see him wounded or killed. He only knows he has a job before him which he has to do at all riks, and does it. (Cheers.) Our gratitude should not go, as I am sure it does not, only to those distinguished soldiers whose names will go down to history as the leaders of our troops in this great fight. It will also go to those unnumbered and nameless heroes on whose work ultimately depends the efficiency of everything we are doing in this country, the efficiency of everything which is done by the Headquarters Staff in Flanders or in France and to whom in truth and in reality we shall owe, when the time comes, that freedom from the military nightmare under which Europe and the world at the present moment is groaning. (Cheers.)

Mr. Buchan, at the close, mentioned that as a result of the lectures several hundreds of pounds would be available for some very deserving charities.

WAR BABIES

ARCHBISHOP'S "GRAVE APPREHENSION."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, giving evidence before the Select Committee on Naval and Military Services (Pensions and Grants) on March 4—the report of which was published during mail week—said: "I look forward with grave apprehension to what will come to light in a month or two as regards the result of billeting tens of thousands of soldiers over villages and small towns.

"I can conceive it being said, 'Whose children are these and who is responsible, and ought not something to be done?' If that danger, at present vague and inchoate, is lying ahead, I would venture to urge extreme caution now as to the wording or rules which might be twisted to cover all sorts of cases without being so intended.

"I imagine nobody would really suggest that all the mothers of all these children ought to be looked after by the nation because of what has happened in a billet."

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OIL EXPERTS AND THE RECENT GOVERNMENT REPORT.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—We live in an age of "experts." We have the mining expert, the coal expert, the cotton and seed expert, *et hoc genus omne*, but of all these experts the oil expert, like an empty tinpot, is the noisiest. Only recently we were treated to a report on the oil pressing industry of the Bombay Presidency by one expert. Now we have a "devastating" criticism of that report by another expert. We shall probably be making the acquaintance of many more such experts before long, for with the country abounding in them, it is unlikely that only two of the fraternity will be allowed to monopolize public attention. That the first expert's report submitted to Government is a worthless one from the point of view of a "teli" there is no doubt about, but the second expert's criticism of the report is equally valueless. One tells us nothing that is worth knowing, the other nothing that we don't know, but neither of them tells us what we are most anxious to know. "Vox et praeterea nihil" would not be an altogether inappropriate motto for this gentry to adopt.

Government in their solicitude to help the oil pressing industry appoint a man professing to be an expert in the line to hold a survey of the oil pressing industry in the Presidency, and presumably pay him handsomely for the job, as it is only a temporary one. The man performs the task entrusted to him very clumsily. Then there sallies forth another expert—we will call him E II. He would like to dispossess the other of his feigned glory, not at all a difficult matter, if it can be proved that but for the "booming" of the "Expeller" for which E I is himself the manufacturer's sole Agent for India and Burmah, the report is not worth the paper it is written on. It takes E II two and a half columns of close print in the "Chronicle" to accomplish his object.

We will pass over that portion of E II's criticism which deals with things which E I omitted to do, as it is of little consequence, the more so as the critic fails to supply the gaps and omissions himself. It is when we come to examine his pronouncements as an expert that we begin to fathom his expert knowledge. "There is a statement," he says, referring to E I's report, "of the uses to which the products are put in far away places like Timbuctoo but not of the uses to which they are put in the Presidency itself. If this had been done it would have helped the present millers to a large extent and given an impetus to the industry." This sounds nice, no doubt, but it would have sounded nicer sill if the critic had gone one better and expatiated on the manner in which the fact of the report mentioning the uses to which the products are put in the Presidency "would have helped the millers to a large extent and given an impetus to the trade." The miller knows, as well as the expert, the uses to which the products are put in the Presidency, it is his lack of knowledge of the uses to which they are and can be put in countries outside India preventing him ensuring a larger and regular off-take of his mill production in the way of exports which hamper the trade. Then the expert tells us sapiently that last year as much as Rs. 80 to Rs. 85 per ton was paid for Groundnut Cake for *German ports*, that the present low prices are brought about because there is *no German demand*, and that because of the present low prices it has been rendered possible for agriculturists to make use of the cake. There is a tinge of Lewckowitch inspiration about this. The prices ruling in Germany for Groundnut cake before the War broke out were identical with those ruling in England, and therefore whether the cake was intended for Germany or England the prices paid in Bombay were also identical. It was not the German demand that was responsible for the higher range of prices but the low level of freights then ruling, just as a present it is the prohibitive steamer freights which affect the price of the cake and not the absence of German demand. And as regards the assertion that the present low price has made it possible for agriculturists to make use of groundnut cake, it might interest the expert to know that notwithstanding the low price at which groundnut cake can be had, the agriculturists continue to purchase at a considerably higher price the less notrogenous and therefore the more inferior castor cake, in preference.

E II is not content with damning E I and his report. He must also damn the "Expeller" in which the latter deals, and for this purpose he requisitions the services of the now defunct Lewckowitch who, according to him, was a recognised authority on the technology of oils and fats. The extract from Lewckowitch's work does not mention clearly the types of the two presses he refers to, but assuming for arguments' sake that he was biassed unfavourably against the "Expeller," let it be remembered that one sparrow does not make a summer, and that against his solitary opinion against the machine there must have been a hundred in its favour. In any case the fact remains that notwithstanding Lewckowitch's opinion to the contrary, the "Expeller" is still the machine chiefly used in America, and the thin, tender, and flaky American Linseed Cake manufactured by this machine the most popular of all linseed cakes in the European markets. As for the assertion that this machine generates prussic acid in linseed cakes, the expert might have given us some instances where cakes made by the "Expeller" were found to contain prussic acid, simply because they were so prepared. As far back as 1888, it was shown by Jorissen and Haines, just as good authorities as Lewckowitch, that Ground Linseed in contact with water yields Prussic Acid, and it is now a recognised fact that any Linseed Cake, irrespective of the method adopted in the manufacture, would under favourable conditions produce Prussic Acid, but it would only be by long soaking in cold or tepid water that the production would take place. In the light of his researches at the Imperial Institute on Java and other beans which were supposed to contain Prussic Acid, Prof. Dunstan investigated some years back the cause of the production of Prussic Acid and Linseed, and found that it was brought about by the interaction of a glucoside and ferment identical with the Cyanogenetic glucoside and ferment of the beans of Phaseolus Lunatus, but that the heat to which the Linseed is raised in the manufacture of the cake destroyed the ferment and thus prevented the immediate production of Prussic Acid. I could cite several more statements in the critic's effusion as specimens of what is known in common parlance as "talking from the back of one's neck," but I prefer to stop here.

E II's criticism of E I's report is open to as much criticism as the report itself, the object of this letter however is not to parade my knowledge of the subject—I am but a student, Mr. Editor, and not an expert—but to advise the so-called oil experts "to learn before they begin to teach."—Yours, etc.,

L.

Bombay, May 24th.

PRINCESS MARY'S BIRTHDAY.

QUIET OBSERVANCE.

Under happier circumstances, the eighteenth birthday (April 25) of the Princes Mary would have been made the occasion of brilliant Court ceremony, for it had been fully expected that her Royal Highness would take her place this season in the Royal circle at the Courts and State balls, says the "Daily Telegraph." The war has, however, delayed any formal "coming out," and the Princess, to whom the good wishes of tht entire Empire went out in fervent hopes that she would see many happy returns of the day, celebrated it very quietly at Buckimgham Palace. The Royal family circle was complete save for the absence of Prince Albert, who is on service with his ship, but the Prince of Wales has not yet returned to France, and Prince George, Prince Henry, and Prince John are also at home. Queen Alexandra and the Princess Victoria lunched with the King and Queen, as they often do on a Sunday, but there was no special event whatever to mark the day. The Princess received several presents from members of the Royal family, and a number of congratulatory letters.

Princess Mary was born at York Cottage, Sandringham, on St. Mark's day, in the auspicious year of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. Her early years were passed very quietly at home, for the Queen has always been opposed to bringing her children too much out of the nursery while they were very young. A singularly happy selection of a governess for the young Princess was made in Mlle. Dussau, under whom she received practically the whole of the very

PRINCESS MARY.

As Her Roya. Highness appeared on her eighteenth birthday on April 25.

thorough and careful education which she has enjoyed.

FAVOURITE INTERESTS.

It would not be accurate to state that her Royal Highness has evinced any marked preferences in regard to her studies, as in the well-balanced scheme that has been followed every branch of the necessary learning has had its due and proper place, but it is well known that the Princess inherits the keen interests of the Queen in all that bears upon the national history, and that the many visits she has paid to places that may be described as illustrating the by-ways of great events, as, for example, the Wesley collection in the City-road, have been greatly enjoyed by her. For some years past the Princess has been President of a "group" of the London Needlework Guild, the members of which include a number of young ladies of her personal acquaintance. Its constantly-growing addition to the vast total that her Majesty annually obtains for charitable distribution has been a source of much gratification to her Royal Highness. None will forget her association with the kindly enterprise of presenting a really artistic and serviceable brass tobacco-box to every man on the King's service, whether by sea or land, on Christmas Day, or the sincere pleasure and pride with which these gifts were received.

The favourite recreation of the Princess is riding, and she is a fearless and untiring horse-woman. At Aldershot she has spent whole days in the saddle, accompanying the King on some of his longest rounds, when watching the troops under training. She also dances with exceptional grace and charm.

The Lord Mayor, having sent respectful congratulations to Princess Mary, received the following message in reply:

Please accept my best thanks for your lordship's kind telegram offering on behalf of the citizens of London congratulations and good wishes on the occasion of my birthday.—Mary.

PRIMATE'S DECISION ON KIKUYU.

CHRISTIAN COMITY.

SERVICE HELD TO BE IRREGULAR AND UNDESIRABLE.

Even in this time of preoccupation in the war the Archbishop of Canterbury's decision on the issues raised in reference to the Kikuyu controversy, which has just been published in book form, will receive careful consideration, says "The Times."

It will be remembered that in June, 1913, the Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda took part in a conference at Kikuyu in British East Africa, which was attended by about 60 missionaries representing various religious bodies at work in that area. Those present drew up a scheme of federation, designed to promote fellowship among the various religious bodies with which they were associated.

At the conclusion of the conference the Bishop of Mombasa (Dr. Peel), assisted by the Bishop of Uganda (Dr. Willis), celebrated the Holy Communion, at which the delegates, including Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, and others, received the Sacrament in the Scottish Presbyterian Church at Kikuyu, which was the only building available for the purpose.

The Achbishop of Canterbury refused to accept a charge of heresy and schism brought by the Bishop of Zanzibar (Dr. Weston) against Bishops Peel and Willis, but referred the proposed scheme of federation together with the action of the Bishops to the Central Consultative Body, which is a committee of Bishops formed as the result of a resolution of the Lambeth Conference. Having had the advantage of this body's advice, the Archbishop has now given his decision. With regard to the conference at Kikuyu the Archbishop endorses the words of the Consultative Body:—

The Central Consultative Body heartily appreciate the fact that the main object of the Kikuyu Conference—namely, the promotion of a brotherly spirit and the adoption of practical steps towards unity—is wholly, desirable. . . . All this, with the mutual consideration involved, and with the united testimony borne to the faith which is enshrined in the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds, plainly makes for unity: and it is by such methods and by such a temper, more, perhaps, than by formal organization, that the conditions may be realized in which the end of our efforts and our prayers—a genuine African Church—will be shaped by the Holy Spirit of God according to His will.

The Archbishop calls attention to the large measure of agreement between both sides in the controversy which has arisen upon certain lines of policy. The Bishop of Zanzibar is as anxious as his episcopal brethern to co-operate in some way with missionaries belonging to other denominations and has recognized the demarcation of areas wherein the duty of evangelization is assigned to different denominations. On the other hand, the Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda have declared that the Bishop of Zanzibar's proposal for a central missionary council of Episcopal and non-Episcopal churches in East Africa is a welcome evidence of a serious desire to grapple with a problem of which as a missionary Bishop he cannot be unconscious.

THE QUESTION OF FEDERATION.

There is, the Archbishop thinks, a very real difficulty regarding it as possible that one section of a great communion should federate itself with some of those outside without thereby compromising, or at least affecting, the life and organization of the whole communion of which it is a part. Such a federation requires a sanction which is more than local.

In following the advice of the consultative body the Archbishop points out that the scheme of federation provides that "for the present all recognized as ministers in their own churches shall be welcomed as visitors to preach in other federated churches." The Archbishop does not think this rule in itself contravenes any obligatory principle of Church Order, but adds that care must be taken to ensure that the authority of the Diocesan Bishop be maintained.

With regard to the admission to the Holy Communion of Christians who have not been episcopally Confirmed the Archbishop thinks it right to leave large responsibility with the Diocesan Bishop, and adds:—

Looking carefully at present-day facts and conditions I have no hesitation in saying that in my opinion a Diocesan Bishop acts rightly in sanctioning, when circumstances seem to call for it, the admission to Holy Communion of a devout Christian man to whom the ministrations of his own Church are for the time inaccessible, and who, as a baptised person, desires to avail himself of the opportunity of communicating at one of our Altars.

With regard to "the sanction directly or by implication given to members of the Church of England to receive the Holy Communion at the hands of Ministers not episcopally ordained," the Archbishop observes:—

There is no branch of Christian polity the handling of which requires more reverent caution than does this. If, for the sake of securing what looks like a gain in the direction of Church unity, or of attaining in the mission field a nearer prospect of a church in the true sense "native," we were to treat the question of a threefold ministry as trifling or negligible, it is obvious that we might do irreparable ill to the future life of the Church of Christ in that region of the earth. Putting the matter at its lowest, the contribution which we make to the Church of the future must be of our very best. It must, so far as we can secure it, be "thoroughly furnished" in effectiveness of spiritual power. Consciously to be party to anything less or lower would be intolerable, because on our part it would be disloyal. I do not say that the acceptance of what has been proposed (and, as the proposers think, safeguarded) would of necessity bear that character. But the danger would be neither distant nor unreal.

The Archbishop proceeds to deal with the special celebration of the Holy Communion at the close of the Kikuyu Conference, and declares:—

It was far from being the first time that in the mission fields of Africa or of the Far East non-episcopal missionaries have participated in such a service, when the celebrant was a missionary Bishop or a leading presbyter of our own Church and in commenting upon the action of the Bishops and clergy at Kikuyu it is unfair to forget that fact.

The service, however, was admittedly abnormal and irregular, and is liable nowadays to a degree undreamed of a few years ago, to acquire a character it never claimed, and to be looked upon as a notable "demonstration" in favour of a particular ecclesiastical policy at a time when such lines of policy are the subject of keen and almost world-wide debate. The Archbishop concludes as follows:—

I believe that we shall act rightly and that the wisest and strongest missionaries believe that we shall act rightly, in abstaining at present from such services as the closing service held at Kikuyu, now that in a world of quick tidings and of ample talk they are shown to be open to the kind of misunderstandings which have arisen.

The subject of reunion and intercommunion is with us day by day; it is not going to be forgotten. Our efforts are not over; we ask continuously for Divine guidance towards "the haven where we would be." We do not, I am persuaded ask in vain.

PRIVATE LONSDALE'S FATE.

THE KAISER TO DECIDE.

It is learnt from Berlin that the death sentence on Private Lonsdale has been sent to the Kaiser's Headquarters to get his endorsement for the execution. Private Lonsdale's German counsel has asked for a pardon.

In a leading article the "Frankfurter Zeitung" writes:—

"We believe it would be a welcome act if the Supreme War Lord used his prerogative of mercy and commuted the sentence, which is certainly in keeping with the law, into one of imprisonment. After the war the nations will again come into touch with another. It can in no way be to Germany's interest to create a feeling in England which bitter recollections would keep alive even after the war."

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THE SINKING OF THE BOUVET

EYE-WITNESS'S ACCOUNT.

The following account of the action in the Dardanelles when the Bouvet was sunk comes from an eye-witness on board the Prince George:—

The Queen Elizabeth, Lord Nelson, Agamemmon, and Inflexible entered the Straits in line ahead, with the Prince George on the left flank and Swiftsure on the right. On getting within range of Chanak the four battleships, Queen Elizabeth, Lord Nelson, Agamemmon,, and Inflexible—i.e., the four most powerful—took station abreast of each other across the Straits and opened fire on Chanak, and also Inflexible and Lord Nelson engaged Mount Dardanos, a fort on the right side (Asiatic) with what was, I expect, their secondary armament. The Prince George kept fairly close in to the European side. The Prince George then went on ahead of the others to engage two forts on the European side and the Swiftsure on the other side. The four French battleships went on ahead also, one straight in front of us. By this time the Swiftsure, Inflexible, and Agamemmon were under very heavy fire from Mount Dardanos and also Chanak. Spouts of water were continually rising all round them.

As we drew ahead we fired about 12 rounds of 12in. across at Mount Dardanos, and then engaged the two forts on the European side, which were very difficult to see, owing to their being over the rise of a hill. We then came under heavy howitzer fire. A shell struck the fore shelter deck, sending up black smoke to us in the fore top, and splinters fairly rattled round the top. Another entered the side of the ship, making a hole of about three square feet, and wrecking a seamen's mess inside; and shell after shell went over us, exploding in the water just by the side. The fore bridge had all its woodwork carried away, and shrapnel bursting overhead wounded two men in the crow's nest above us and riddled the cowls with bullets. Our wireless aerial was also carried away. About this time I saw the Inflexible's fore-top struck by shrapnel; every one was killed there except two, who were not touched. About 2 p.m. (we entered the Straits at 10-30) we were ordered to retire, as the relieving ships were coming up, and to do this we had to turn round and cross the Straits to the other side to pass through the main line of ships. I thought when we were in the middle of the Dardanelles that we would come under heavy fire from Chanak, but we did not, so evidently they must have been a good deal knocked about.

The Bouvet and the other French ships were also being relieved, and we were exactly abreast of the Bouvet (proceeding out of the Dardanelles, although we had not yet passed through the main line of four ships) when I saw what I thought were two shells strike her on the starboard side, the side next to us. Great volumes of black and yellow smoke poured out of the holes in her side, and she commenced listing rapidly to starboard; but I think she must have been struck by a mine as well, for she turned turtle and sank in about two or three minutes. We sent our picket boat and cutter away and rescued about 40 out of 50 men saved; and the Prince George herself steamed rapidly out of the Dardanelles. Of the second part of the action, resulting in the loss of the Ocean and Irresistible, I can tell you no more than the papers can, as we were outside the Dardanelles then. The Turkish report states that the Prince George was put *hors de combat;* that is, of course, not true, as we suffered no material damage whatever to affect the fighting efficiency of the ship and had only three men wounded, and we have not had a single man killed yet. We are truly a lucky ship.

It is notified that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the stock or debentures of or shares in the Mymensingh-Bhairab Bazar Railways Company Limited, a state-aided railway company, as those upon the security of which the Presidency Banks are authorised to advance and lend money and open cash credits under Section 36 (a) of Act I.

MONSOON NOTES.

Just at present, when there are so many newly arrived territorial and others in India and the East, who have never seen the monsoon, it's near approach is of special interest.

Whilst chatting with one of them the other day, his quaint ideas of what he is going to experience struck one as being identical with one's own idea of what it would be like, before one had witnessed the monsoon for the first time.

When I explained that when the monsoon first breaks, it is usual to have a few weeks' ceaseless pelting rain, with never a break, and then for the next three months or so, scarcely a fine day and during the other nine months of the year rarely more than a couple of showers, he remarked that it was evidently an easier job in this land for the mackintosh than the parasol; I told him that when those first weeks of the monsoon come along he will find that the mackintosh does not have an easy time, far from it, and unless he wears one of the best it won't be a mackintosh at all by the end of a couple of weeks.

This talk of mackintoshes brings me to the object of what I had in mind when I started these notes.

The other day I called on Mr. Sydney K. Thompson, rapidly becoming Bombay's leading tailor, he tells me he has something "up his sleeve" for the monsoon trade and expects to receive a large consignment of extra reliable English-made mackintoshes at an early date and that prices for same will be moderate and thus enable all classes to have a good "Monsoon Proof" overgarment.

We can safely advise you to call or send to Elphinstone Circle, Sydney K. Thompson has filled a long felt want in Bombay by giving a good English cut at a reasonable price.

IRELAND'S TIES WITH FRANCE.

DELEGATES AT THE ELYSEE.

Ireland's sympthy with France was shown on April 30 by a series of visits to the heads of Church and State paid by the Irish delegation now in Paris, writes the "Daily Mail."

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., representing the United Irish League, gave the President of the Republic the warmest assurances of Ireland's long-continued and ever-increasing sympathy with France. As president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, a society of marked religious character, Mr. Joseph Devlin, M.P., was later in the day able to give the same assurances to Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris.

During the course of a very interesting day the delegates lunched with M. Georges Leygues, who has so long been associated with the Commission of Foreign Affairs, and informally visited the Chamber of Deputies, where a very large group of members from all parties received them most warmly.

Thus far the visit of the Irish delegates has succeeded almost beyond expectation. It has given an opportunity of showing France how this war has knit together all sections of the British Empire, and all political and religious parties.

"The century-old quarred between England and Ireland is happily over," ran the address presented to President Poincare by Mr. T. P. O'Connor yesterday, "and in common with all other parts of the wide-spread British Empire, the Irish people have rallied to the cause of Freedom and of Justice, to the principle of Nationality and the rights of small nations, which to-day are represented by all the nations of the Allied forces."

"The sense of common danger," proceeded the address, "of common traditions, of the same great civilisation, of the same noble, beautiful and intellectual country, have united all classes and all creeds in your land; bitter and ancient memories of dead feuds have been healed and even obliterated; never has a nation given the world a nobler example. To-day, from all lips in France there rises the same historic and inspiring cry: 'Vive la France! une et indivisible.'

"That cry the whole Irish race hears and will echo throughout the world."

The President showed a warm personal interest in his guests. After listening and replying most sympathetically to Mr. O'Connor's address, he shook hands with each of the delegates and chatted with many of them. In his reply he laid stress on the ties of blood connecting Ireland and France, and echoed the sentiments expressed in the address.

MEMORY OF 1871.

At th house of the Cardinal Archbishop M. Denys Cochin presented the members of the delegation individually to the Cardinal. In Mr. Devlin's address reference was made to the fact that M. Denys Cochin visited Ireland in 1871 to thank the Irish people for their sympathy and aid in France's hour of need.

"We know," the address proceeded, "that this hour, in which the existence of France is menaced, has closed the era of domestic strife in your country as in others, that all political discord has been hushed, and that Frenchmen of the most opposite views have suffered and died beside each other to preserve the brilliant culture and civilisation of France.

"We have read how thousands of priests of your Church and ours are proud of occupying a place in the fighting ranks for the defence of their beloved country. We have read how thousands of sisters of Mercy and Sisters of Charity watched by the beds of the wounded and of the dying to help them to recover and to assuage thir sufferings.

ST. PATRICK A FRENCHMAN.

Cardinal Amette's reply was couched in affectionate and eloquent terms. He forgot neither the historic relationship between France and Ireland, dating back to the day when St. Patrick, traditionally born and educated in France, carried the Cross to Ireland, nor the fact that Irish blood runs in the veins of Field-Marshal French and has flowed freely on the fields of France. He voiced the scathing indignation of the Church against the barbarity, impiety and sacrilege of the German invader, and the confidence that justice will triumph.

After the Cardinal's speech all present knelt to receive the Archiepiscopal blessing. Standing on the steps of his garden, the Cardinal was then photographed with the leaders of the delegation, and listened with great pleasure to an Irish song finely sung by one of the delegates, Lieutenant Frank Flanagan, Royal Field Artillery.

IMPORTS FROM NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN.

The following Press communique is issued by the Government of India Department of Commerce and Industry:—

With reference to the Notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, dated the 9th December 1914, which prohibited the bringing into British India of all goods from Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Italy unless accompanied by Certificates of Origin in the form annexd to the Notification, the Government of India will require that these certificates shall, after the expiry of two calendar months from this date, be furnished in respect of all goods brought by sea into British India, whether they are transhipped there or carried forward in the same bottom to a foreign port or landed for Indian consumption. With effect from the same date it is also the intention of Government that Certificates of Origin shall be insisted on in every case whether the vessel concerned belongs to a British or neutral subject.

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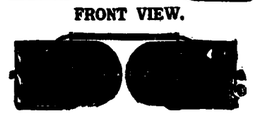

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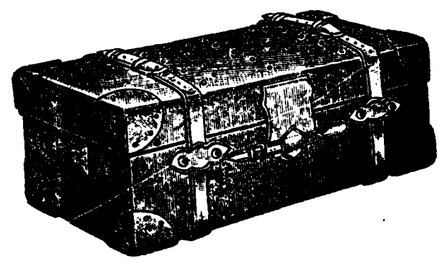

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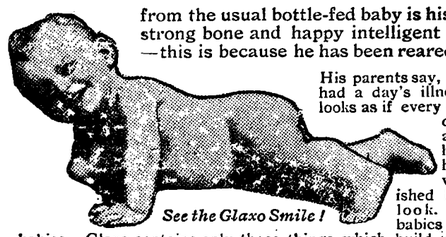

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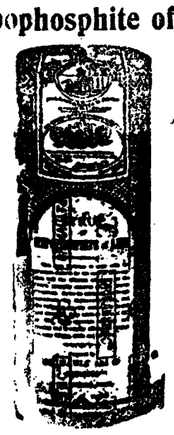

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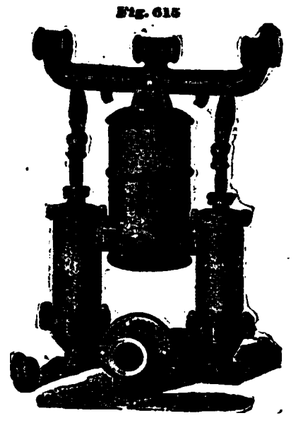

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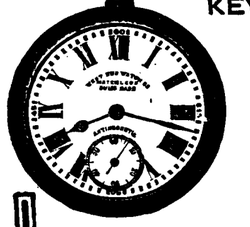

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